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BOGACHEV REBUTS MCFARLANE'S REMARK ON MISSILES

LD261820 Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 26 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev

Robert McFarlane, national security assistant to the U.S. President, has announced that the Reagan administration is not even considering the question of imposing a moratorium on the deployment of new U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe, as such a freeze would allegedly solidify the Soviet Union's ten-fold advantage over NATO countries in nuclear missile weapons of that class.

The north Atlantic bloc is known to have 162 British and French medium-range land- and sea-based missiles in Western Europe plus 110 U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles. This adds up to a total of 272 medium-range missiles.

If one takes for granted Robert McFarlene's assertions concerning a "ten-fold advantage" of the Soviet Union over NATO in medium-range nuclear missiles, then the forces of the north Atlantic bloc in Europe must be confronted by 2,700 units of Soviet SS-20 and SS-4 missile systems.

Meanwhile, even according to the "Soviet Military Power" booklet published in Washington and citing deliberately overstated data, as of April 1984 NATO forces in Europe were confronted by 243 Soviet SS-20 missiles (page 51) and 224 SS-4 missiles (page 52). That is, a total of 467 units of weapons of that category.

This means that Robert McFarlane either has decided to "correct" radically his colleagues from the Pentagon or has set out in earnest to prove that over the seven months since April till November 1984 the Soviet Union increased the number of its medium-range missiles seven-fold! Which is, of course, simply incredible. In any case national security assistant to the U.S. President can safely claim a record in most tedencious assessments of the correlation of forces of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries.

Some time back the Soviet Union suggested that both sides -- NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization -- reduce the number of nuclear delivery vehicles by approximately two-thirds (down to 300 units) with an equal sublevel in missiles. The Soviet side agreed to destroy its missiles slated for reduction in Europe and to freeze the number of SS-20 missiles in East from the moment the agreement on nuclear arms reduction and limitation in Europe entered into force. Besides, the Soviet Union was prepared to have no more warheads on its medium-range missiles than there were at each agreed period on British and French missiles.

And since Britain and France had 420 to 430 at the time of the negotiations, this meant that with each SS-20 missile carrying three warheads the U.S.S.R. was willing to retain no more than 140 missle launchers in Europe, that is, even fewer than Britain and France had (162). Realization of the Soivet proposal may have led to a radically lower level of nuclear confrontation in Europe, and it should be noted that in the case of missiles it would have been lower than in 1976, that is, before the West began complaining of Soviet "superiority in missiles."

However, Washington chose to reject that sensible proposal of the Soviet Union's.

PASTUKHOV COMMENTS ON USSR-U.S. AGREEMENT TO TALK

PM271101 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Nov 84 p 3

[Political observer Nikolay Pastukhov commentary under the rubric "Looking at Events": "Appeal to Reason"]

[Text] With good reason, the replies of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the U.S. NBC television company correspondent featured prominently on the pages of the world press and in foreign radio and television broadcasts and were discussed at the most varied public and political forums throughout the past week. All over the world, people of goodwill highlighted the main thoughts of the head of our party and state on the Soviet Union's readiness to work energetically toward curbing and scaling down the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, and delivering mankind from the threat of nuclear war which hangs over it, and also about the USSR's readiness to constructively develop USSR-U.S. relations.

The topicality of the problems raised in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's interview is determined by the complex international situation. It is precisely the prevailing tension that poses the main question facing mankind today: the question of war and peace. An acute struggle has developed around this question: One side, notably the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries, is trying in this tug-of-war to pull the rope in the direction of universal security, while the other, Western, and above all the American side is frenziedly opposing this, steering matters toward a universal catastrophe. The polarization of forces in this struggle has, unfortunately, become a reality, an an extremely dangerous one.

"Of course," Comrade K.U. Chernenko stresses in his replies to the U.S. television company, "there are many problems in the world, but life itself and the development of the international situation in recent years have highlighted issues, which, unless they are resolved through joint efforts, can turn into a great disaster for both the United States and the Soviet Union, as well as all mankind." Further, Comrade K.U. Chernenko pointed out: "It is a matter of a problem which, it is possible to say, overshadows all others, namely how to eliminate the threat of nuclear war, find a way to stop the arms race, and create a situation in the world where the people need not fear for their future. Any delay in this matter is impermissible."

It is well known that immediately after World War II the CPSU and the Soviet Government embarked on an active struggle to preserve peace. Relying on its mighty defense and economic potential and the support of the peace-loving public on all continents, the USSR repeatedly thwarted U.S. imperialist intentions to unleash another world war, export counterrevolution to socialist countries, and suppress the national liberation struggle in various parts of the world. Among the Soviet foreign policy's major successes was the conclusion of peace treaties with Hitlerite Germany's former allies, the peaceful settlement of a number of acute Berlin and Near East crises, and the Caribbean crisis, and others, the achievement of detente in Europe and in relations with the United States in the late sixties and early seventies, and the convocation and proceedings of the CSCE and the si gning of the historic Final Act in Helsinki in 1975.

All the subsequent peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, the Warsaw Pact, and CEMA have been aimed at restoring detente, delivering the peoples from the debilitating arms race, and securing lasting peace for them. As for our stance on detente, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko set if forth with utmost clarity as follows in his interview for the U.S. television company: "We are convinced that no sensible basis exists for relations between the USSR and the United States unless we steer toward peaceful coexistence rather than confrontation.

Provided both sides proceed consistently from this premise, and the Soviet Union is doing so, the constructive development of USSR-U.S. relations will be ensured. These relations must become an important positive factor in the development of the international situation. I am saying this with our countries' special responsibility for the preservation of peace in mind."

This is why this appeal to reason has evoked such a widespread response in the world. THE NEW YORK TIMES observes: K.U. Chernenko advocated a return to the relaxation of tension of the seventies and declared that the USSR was ready for talks on arms control, provided that Washington was ready. (Karolina Stokovski), member of the mass public organization "Californian Women in the Struggle for Peace," has declared: For the Soviet Union there is no more important task than to halt and reverse the arms race, eliminate the threat of nuclear war, and enable the world's people to look toward the future without fear. This firm and consistent peace-loving course of the USSR has found expression in concrete actions and important new initiatives aimed at the limitation and reduction of arms, above all nuclear arms. K.U. Chernenko again confirmed the USSR's readiness for dialogue with the United States and for the achievement of agreements on the most pressing current problems -- preventing the militarization of space, a quantitative and qualitative freeze on nuclear arms, and finalizing a general and complete nuclear test ban agreement. It is now up to the U.S. Administration, which has so far not replied to the constructive Soviet proposals.

However, clearly anticipating events, the "brain trust" of the right wing of the ruling Republican Party, the "Heritage Foundation," has made an attempt to present its answer to the perturbing questions of the present. It has submitted to the Reagan administration a new large-scale program for undermining peace and international security. This organization, which has long-standing, close relations with the White House, is calling for a further escalation of the arms race and mass production of nuclear means and chemical weapons. In order to remove all obstacles from this dangerous path, the obscurantists from the "Heritage Foundation" demand that the arms control process be completely blocked. They describe as "unrealistic" even the very possibility of achieving any kind of agreement with the USSR in this sphere and call for the repudiation of the USSR-U.S. treaty on the limitation of ABM systems and for the speediest possible implementation of the "star wars" program announced by the Reagan administration. The reactionaries from the "Heritage Foundation" believe that the United States must not take part in the drafting of the general and complete nuclear test ban treaty. Nor in their opinion, should Washington take part in the effort to achieve strategic arms or nuclear arms control in Europe or strive for the conclusion of a treaty banning chemical weapons. They also openly exhort the U.S. Government to conduct a policy of state terrorism and international brigandage with regard to countries such as Vietnam, Kampuchea, Libya, Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Laos, and Ethiopia.

What is this? The ravings of militarist maniacs? This is the only view you can take of these recommendations. But there is evidence that a different view has been taken in the past. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, 4 years ago the "Heritage Foundation" made a similar proposal to Washington, and many of its recommendations were put into practice by the Reagan administration during its first term in power, the paper observes. We will see what attitude it adopts during its second term to the new provocative recommendations of the "Heritage Foundation," which are extremely dangerous to the cause of world peace. Will Washington again follow the thorny road of militarism or will it listen to the call for reason from Moscow? The future will show. But the first swallow has already appeared in the skies. As TASS reported 23 November, the Soviet Union and the United States have agreed to embark on new talks with a view to reaching mutually acceptable accords on the whole range of questions relating to nuclear and space arms. In order to work out a joint understanding of the subject and aims of such talks USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz will meet in Geneva on 7-8 January 1985.

In the meantime, the USSR and its allies are showing all peoples and states the way to the restoration of detente by their vigorous actions in the world arena in favor of world peace. These noble actions are applauded by all peace-loving mankind, including the American people of whom the overwhelming majority, according to the latest public opinion poll, favor a normalization of U.S.-USSR relations.

COMMENTARY HITS U.S. 'POSITION OF STRENGTH' STAND

LD262353 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It was announced last week that the Soviet Union and the United States have agreed to hold fresh talks to reach mutually acceptable accords on the entire range of issues related to nuclear and space armaments. To work out a common understanding of the subject and aims of such talks Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz are to meet in Geneva on 7th and 8th January next year. This will be new talks and they presuppose naturally fresh mutual efforts to reach mutually acceptable agreements.

The Soviet Union is ready to have the new talks in a bid to reach accords on the basis of equality and equal security in a spirit of goodwill and cooperation. Exactly that was displayed in the recent interview the Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko gave the NBC television. He reiterated the concrete Soviet proposals, action on which would promote world stability and security.

The idea is to conclude an agreement to prevent militarization of outer space, to freeze nuclear armaments, and to fully ban nuclear weapon tests.

Of course, there are quite a few other issues that await solutions. But the main thing is that the USSR and the United States should act not along the lines of confrontation but towards reaching accords on limiting and reducing nuclear armaments and towards preventing an arms race in areas where there is no such race yet. As President Konstantin Chernenko emphasized in his interview for NBC, it is now up to the United States to join us in a search of practical solutions of concrete proposals. [as heard]

But in the meantime, reports from Washington are not quite promising, to put it bluntly. In official statements there is nothing concrete and constructive which could really help with the search for agreements about bringing the nuclear arms race to a halt. Instead, these statements confirm again and again a program of star wars, a schedule for siting first-strike American missiles in Europe, and even an intention to hold talks from a position of strength.

The United States President's national security adviser, Robert McFarlane, speaking on Sunday, upheld the same approach to the talks that had already proved to be totally untenable. He called the deployment of new American missiles in Europe, which it is common knowledge wrecked the former talks, as the incentive for Moscow to negotiate. Contrary to facts he spoke again about a nonexistent Soviet superiority. As Mr McFarlane said, we are in a position to bargain good faith from strength.

But the whole point is that a really constructive search for agreements in good faith is incompatible with a policy from a position of strength. The fresh talks that the USSR and the United States have agreed to hold also demand a new American approach which should not be burdened with concepts of nuclear confrontation.

PRAVDA CALLS FOR CONVENTIONAL ARMS CURB

PM221530 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[Article by I. Blishchenko, vice president of the Soviet Association of Jurists; "The Arms Race: 'Conventional Aspect'"]

[Text] The aggravation of the international situation provoked by the actions of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, is directly linked with the unrestrained spiraling of the race in all kinds of armaments. Incorporating a threat to the very existence of human civilization, the arms race is already causing colossal damage to the peoples' development by diverting huge resources and funds from the solution of creative tasks. In addition to the stockpiling and improvement of nuclear means of destruction, which pose the main danger of life on earth, ever new kinds of so-called conventional weapons are being endlessly invented and produced.

At the present level of scientific and technological development, the word "conventional" should not delude anybody. Since World War II, during which more than 54 million people died, numerous armed conflicts using traditional types of weapons have taken place in the world. Another 10 million people have fallen victim to them. The power of "conventional" means of destruction has now increased so much that their large-scale use can also cause irreparable consequences throughout the world.

It is no accident that the "Air-Land Battle" doctrine, elaborated by the Pentagon and adopted by NATO, means that a strike, a first strike moreover, can now be delivered using nuclear, chemical, or conventional weapons. On the basis of this doctrine, U.S. General B. Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander, Europe, put forward some 2 years ago a plan for modernizing the bloc's conventional weapons using the latest technology.

As is well known, the essence of the "Rogers Plan" boils down to using the latest types of "conventional" weapons to enable NATO to deliver a strike against the enemy's "second echelon", thereby virtually disarming him. Following a long period spent persuading the allies, who, according to Washington's plan, would be responsible for a considerable share of the spending on the production of the "weapons of the future", the NATO military planning committee approved this plan. It must now be submitted for discussion by the next session of that aggressive bloc's council to be held in December. Thus it is a question of a new round in the arms race fanned by the militarists.

Arming themselves feverishly, the imperialist powers have also increased their arms trade to an unprecedented scale -- yet another dangerous factor in the destabilization of the international situation. The U.S. Administration has declared the export of arms to be "vitally important" and an "inseparable component" of its foreign policy. The United States provides dictatorial and racist regimes with a lavish supply of arms, regarding them as its gendarmes against national liberation movements. Thus the emergence of new seats of tension are promoted and young independent states are dragged into the abyss of colossal unproductive spending to the detriment of their economic and social development.

Concealing from the peoples the fact that the monopolies obtain fabulous profits from the production and sale of arms (profits from military business are approximately 70 percent higher than civilian business profits), bourgeois politicians and propagandists hypocritically allege that the arms buildup is "necessary" in light of the "Soviet military threat." Another favorite "argument" in favor of hiking the arms race is that, thanks to it, new jobs are allegedly being created. This thesis is also utterly false. It has been refuted by scientific research in many countries, including the United States.

As the means of destruction have improved and as the number of war victims among the civilian population has increased as a result, the international public has repeatedly demanded that particularly dangerous types of conventional weapons also be limited and banned. In a number of cases this has been crowned with success and some conventional types of weapons have been banned by international law. Let us recall, in particular, documents such as the 1949 Geneva Convention on the Protection of War Victims, the 1977 Additional Protocols on International Armed Conflict and Noninternational Armed Conflict, and the special convention adopted in 1981 on banning or limiting the use of specific types of conventional weapons that can be considered as causing excessive damage or as being indiscriminate in action (the three protocols attached to it enumerate such types). The Soviet state made a big contribution to the drafting of these documents.

The task today is to halt the very process of the appearance of new means of destruction and placing that process under an international ban.

Proceeding from socialism's ideal of total disarmament, the Soviet Union regards measures to limit and reduce conventional types of weapons as inseparably linked with measures to ban nuclear weapons. Our state has repeatedly put forward proposals in the international arena on the reduction of conventional arms.

Thus, proceeding from the fact that the arms race is a heavy burden on the shoulders of the working people and is the chief brake on the peoples' development, the Soviet Union put forward as the first measure to be taken to curb that arms race a proposal on a mutual accord to reduce military budgets. The Soviet Union submitted such a proposal for the first time in 1958 at the 13th UN General Assembly session. What was mentioned then was the reduction of the USSR, U.S., British, and French military appropriations. At the 27th UN General Assembly session, the USSR again raised the question of the UN Security Council permanent members reducing their military budgets 10 percent and channeling part of the funds thus saved into the needs of developing countries. The Western powers, however, did not respond to this appeal.

An important tool in curbing the arms race, including the race in conventional arms, is to be found in the initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in elaborating long-term pledges on the nonuse of force, primarily armed force, in international relations on the basis of the UN Charter.

Specific proposals on ending the arms race and disarmament, put forward by the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, lie before the Western powers in Vienna and at the Disarmament Conference in Geneva, have been submitted to the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, and have been placed on the agenda of the present 39th UN General Assembly session. However, the stance taken by the NATO countries, led by the United States, is negative. The course of this aggressive bloc toward stepping up military preparations and ensuring unilateral advantages for itself to the detriment of the legitimate security interests of the USSR and the other socialist countries can be clearly discerned behind this stance.

The peoples cannot tolerate the fact that in this way the resolution of the problem of disarmament is being blocked by the United States and the NATO countries. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted, "It is time that the United States and its allies confirm their share of the responsibility for the fate of peace by specific deeds, recognize as fruitless the position-of-strength policy and the gamble on the arms race, and display a real, not a simulated, readiness for dialogue and talks to find mutually acceptable solutions to the questions on which mankind's future depends." This appeal to reason also fully applies to the problem of limiting so-called conventional types of weapons.

OLIN: NATO REJECTS NUCLEAR NON-FIRST-USE PLEDGE

LD231827 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] The First Committee of the UN General Assembly has voted overwhelmingly in favor of a resolution calling on all nuclear powers to pledge never to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Here is a commentary by Viktor Olin:

The Soviet Union has taken an unprecedentely bold political step, having unilaterally pledged never to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union assumed that pledge at the special General Assembly disarmament session in the summer of 1982 and it called on all other nuclear powers to follow suit. In the Soviet Union's opinion, once all the nuclear powers have taken that pledge the use of nuclear weapons would be effectively banned. The implementation of its proposal would make it possible to prevent a nuclear war and save life on earth. In the past 2 and 1/2 years the Soviet initiative has met with extensive support from most UN members. Its implementation however, has been blocked by the United States and its allies.

At the current General Assembly session the United States again voted against a pledge never to be the first to use nuclear weapons, having thereby challenged the entire community of nations. In order to justify their position the United States and its partners have followed their staple tactic of claiming that the Soviet Union possesses military superiority in nuclear weapons in Europe.

These claims were made at the session of the First Committee by a representative of the West Germany, who, however, failed to back them up with any facts. Now, the facts show that having begun the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the United States and NATO began breaking up the nuclear parity in Europe in a bid for military superiority over the Soviet Union. NATO believes that the U.S. nuclear first-strike missiles will give it that superiority. NATO has said bluntly that its military doctrine provides for a nuclear first strike. The stand adopted by the United States and its allies at the General Assembly session directly stems from their desire to get a free hand in using nuclear weapons. The delegations of these countries invariably vote against resolutions aimed at creating non-nuclear zones in various parts of the world, ensuring the security of non-nuclear powers, freezing nuclear arsenals and other measures aimed at reducing the war menace and curbing the arms race.

It looks as if the United States and other Western powers are missing an opportunity to back their peaceable rhetoric with action. By assuming a pledge never to be the first to use nuclear weapons they would confirm that they really want to resolve the pressing problems of weapons reduction and limitation, and make an important advance towards greater international trust.

NEW TIMES ON U.S.-W. EUROPE 'STAR WARS' TIES

LD220006 Moscow TASS in English 2022 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 21 TASS -- The idea of involving Western Europeans into a "Strategic Defence Initiative", as Washington diplomatically calls its "star wars" plans, is acquiring concrete forms, the NEW TIMES weekly writes in its November 23 issue.

As to the peoples in Western Europe, no one has as yet taken any interest in their opinion. The very idea of "star wars" preparations, as public opinion polls show, is rejected by the overwhelming majority of the population, the weekly writes. The plan of establishing a large-scale anti-missile defence network arouses no enthusiasm among political leaders in the Old World either.

This in no way means, of course, that there are no advocates of "star wars" adventures among the Western European politicians. There are such people, and Washington intends expanding their ranks and strengthening their positions.

The Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands, the weekly writes, have already signed contracts on the purchase of American-made "Patriots", intended to destroy ballistic missiles. The Americans themselves are going to site similar systems on West German territory. Washington is pressing Belgium into accepting its "Patriots", too.

Having agreed to buy or accept on their territories new American "anti-air defence" systems, the Western European countries, whether they like it or not, will be inevitably involved in a dangerous adventure -- preparations for "star wars." The more so, for the Americans apparently intended to expose the Old World to a first strike, the NEW TIMES stresses.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA HITS U.S. CHEMICAL ARMS PLANS

PM251406 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Nov 84 Second Edition p 3

[P. Akimov article: "Pine Bluff's Sinister Secrets. How the United States Is Preparing for Chemical War"]

[Text] While chatting with journalists not so long ago, American General B. Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander, Europe, did not fail to brag about the existence of American chemical weapons dumps in West Europe. B. Rogers went even further and advocated a buildup of the arsenals of these arms and, in particular, U.S. production of so-called binary weapons for use in Europe. Gen Rogers' statements are further evidence that the U.S. military-industrial complex is not suspending for a single day its preparations for waging a wide-scale chemical war.

The concepts that the Pentagon is formulating for the conduct of combat operations gave considerable prominence to the use of these barbarous weapons. It is a question, in particular, of the aggressive concept of "air-land operations" embodied in the American Army's new field regulations, which require "interaction of conventional, nuclear, and electronomic means of waging war." It is proposed to use this whole package of mass destruction weapons to make a massive strike deep into the enemy's defensive orders.

In the sphere of chemical arms, the Pentagon's chief gamble is on binary weapons, on which General Rogers has so lavished praise. As is known, this chemical ammunition consists of two substances of relatively low toxicity which, when mixed, are transformed into a lethal nerve gas. The principle of binary weapons makes it possible to use different combinations of toxins.

The U.S. Administration is accelerating work on equipping the Army and Navy with binary chemical weapons. The creation of a plant for the production of 155mm artillery shells with GB-2 binary sarin and of 500kg bigeye bombs equipped with VX-2 binary nerve gas is being completed at Pine Bluff (Arkansas). But this is just the first stage of the the plant. Next in line are binary shells for multibarreled rocket launchers, and 8-inch howitzer shells and chemical warheads for Pershing II and cruise missiles.

At the same time, scientists in the service of the military-industrial complex are creating new and still more toxic chemical agents. Back in 1981, Colonel Kastenmayer, leader of the military chemical systems laboratory, wrote in a military journal that his "establishment" devotes chief attention in its work to the development of new toxins for conducting future combat operations.

He did not hide the fact that he awaits "the emergence of interesting new ideas and opportunities for strengthening the U.S. potential in the sphere of chemical weapons" in the eighties. According to official U.S. sources, the colonel's expectations have been realized: IVA, a new toxin which acts on the nerves and surpasses both sarin and the VX toxin in terms of lethality, has been created.

While creating new kinds of chemical weapons, the United States does not abandon existing ones. There are many dozens of different chemical weapons systems in the arsenals of the U.S. Army, Air Force, and Navy. Stocks of toxins amount to no less than 150,000 metric tons. Some 15 plants are ready to begin immediate production of chemical weapons. The annual output of the Newport (Indiana) VX manufacturing plant alone is enough to create lethal concentrations of this toxin over all of Europe.

A school for the training of military chemists for all branches of the U.S. Armed Forces has been operating since 1979 at Fort McLellan (Alabama). This school works out the combat use of chemical and bacteriological weapons. Very representative symposiums and conferences are organized on the basis of this school to analyze the present state and prepare forecasters of the development of chemical weapons. Thus, in April 1982 more than 400 representatives of military, scientific, and industrial circles, including representatives of 150 U.S. firms, participated in a symposium on questions of conducting combat operations in Europe involving chemical weapons use.

Against the background of these sinister preparations the statements by representatives of the U.S. Administration, who tirelessly publicize their "bold initiatives" supposedly directed toward a total ban on chemical weapons, appear particularly cynical.

The draft convention on this score submitted by Washington proposes monitoring certain kinds of prohibited activity, even at the price of violating the participant states' sovereign rights while rejecting international monitoring of others. In particular, the United States advocates monitoring production facilities run by the state and resolutely objects to monitoring of the activity of private firms capable of producing toxins. It would not be out of place to recall here that 100,000 metric tons of toxins were used in the U.S. chemical war in Southeast Asia in 1961-1971. All those poisons were produced in private enterprises, not in U.S. state-run plants.

Monstrous details of tests of new combinations of combat toxins, which were conducted on Brazilian territory by the American Dow Chemical concern, came to light not so long ago. Several hundred people died as a result. This genocide attests that private firms are continuing to play an active role in the preparations for chemical warfare.

Nor does the American draft convention impose a ban on interstate unions for the development and production of chemical weapons. However, such a union exists even now. It unites the United States, Britain, Canada, and Australia. This creates the possibility that one of the members of such a union might not subscribe to the convention and will continue to develop and produce chemical weapons from orders received from other participant states.

American-style monitoring concerns only the past activity of the states participating in the convention. It is proposed to monitor only previously created production capacities (and then not all) and stocks of chemical weapons accumulated long ago. At the same time, the United States is trying to free the development of new types of chemical weapons from international control.

It must also be seen that the emergence of binary technology could seriously hamper monitoring of chemical weapons. For individual components of states, weapons could remain on the list of peaceful products. The American version of international monitoring of the convention's observance does not provide for procedures for monitoring the development, production, and stockpiling of binary chemical weapons. Thus, the facts irrefutably attest that the Pentagon has adopted a policy of preparing for wide-scale chemical warfare. And the American "initiatives" deliberately distort questions of monitoring in such a way as to rule out all possibility of reaching agreement.

ANDRIANOV DECRIES U.S., JAPANESE AIMS IN PACIFIC

LD262331 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 26 Nov 84

[From "International Diary" presented by Yevgeniy Kachanov]

[Text] It has been reported from Tokyo that the Japanese Government has decided to actively assist Washington's attempts to knock together a new military political bloc in the Pacific Ocean. It intends to also draw the developing countries of that region into it. I invite my colleague, the commentator Boris Andrianov, to talk about this in greater detail:

Information that has come from the Japanese capital cites reports published by the paper TOKYO SHIMBUN. It reported in particular that a special group has been created in the Japanese ministerial cabinet that includes highly placed civil servants, representatives of business circles, and experts who are close to Prime Minister Nakasone. It has become known from the same sources that similar commissions have simultaneously been formed at the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and of International Trade and Industry. They have all been given the task of drawing up recommendations for the creation of a so-called Pacific Ocean community. Its intended membership is very wide-ranging. In addition to the United States and Japan, it is proposed that Australia, New Zealand, and South Korea should join this alliance, and also that Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Malaysia should also be drawn into it.

As is known, the last five countries are members of the Association of South East Asian Nations, ASEAN. The specific details of this plan are still being kept secret. Informed circles in Tokyo believe that they will be the subject of a discussion that will take place behind closed doors when Nakasone, the Japanese prime minister, travels to Washington at the start of next January, where he will meet President Reagan.

As long as a year ago, during a visit by the present White House boss to Japan, the United States President was not sparing in his fine words calling for the creation of a Pacific Ocean community. Under such a pretext -- at first glance a neutral one -- Washington and Tokyo are, by all appearances, prepared to confine themselves at first to the formation of only a financial-economic union in the region. The developing countries will be able, they say, to count on significant aid from the imperialist powers within its framework. However, promises of this kind are playing the role of a disguised bait. As the paper TOKYO SHIMRUN stresses, the true purpose of the White House is to create a Pacific Ocean variant of NATO. According to Washington's schemes, it is to take over from the former aggressive blocs SEATO and ASPAC which ended ingloriously after the United States' military adventure in Vietnam failed.

It is very notable that official representatives of the Washington administration no longer consider it necessary to conceal these schemes and speak about them quite openly. United States Defense Secretary Weinberger, for example, behaved in this way when he was on a visit to the Japanese islands in the spring of this year. He called openly for the knocking together of a new militarist alliance which, according to him, would unite all the friends of the United States in the region. That means that whoever refuses to participate in its would be counted as an enemy with all the consequences that emerge from this. For this reason there is every reason to say that, under the guise of strengthening financial-economic links, the strategists across the ocean have conceived the idea of uniting the system of so-called security treaties between Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul with the ANZUS military bloc which, in addition to the United States, includes Australia and New Zealand. Washington hopes afterwards to join the ASEAN states also to this openly militarist structure.

It wishes to draw them by creating a certain defense force of the Malacca Strait. Washington has been making advances for a long time to the member-countries of the association with this aim. However, they have so far rejected such importunity in principle. Now, the Japanese press believes, it is proposed that financial levers of influence should be used to win over the intractable ASEAN states.

The imperialisit powers are already blackmailing these developing countries by threatening to harshen the conditions for granting them credit and other economic aid unless they allow themselves to be led by Washington and Tokyo. This kind of unceremonious pressure shows clearly why the creation of the notorious Pacific Ocean community is being schemed.

SOVIET ECONOMIC AID TO THIRD WORLD EXTOLLED

LD262054 Moscow TASS in English 1447 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 26 TASS -- TASS commentator Sergey Zinchuk writes:

More than 200 petrochemical and chemical plants have been built in twenty countries with Soviet technical assistance. Nowadays, the Soviet foreign trade association "Neftechimpromexport," concerned with the construction of projects in these industries and also pulp-and-paper plants abroad, is marking its 20th anniversary.

Last year the refineries built with Soviet technical assistance in developing countries have reached a capacity of 25 million tons. These refineries processed all of Ethiopia's oil, about 50 per cent of India's and of Democratic Yemen's, and more than 20 per cent of Turkey's.

The major refinery complexes in the construction of which the Soviet organisations took part are a refinerey in Matura, India, with an annual capacity of 6 million tons of oil, and a refinery in Aliaga, Turkey, the capacity of which will reach 10 million tons.

Various chemicals industries have been built or are under construction with Soviet assistance in different countries. These include a carbamide factory in Mazar-e Sharif, Afghanistan, chemicals plants in Syria, India, Iraq and Egypt, and a tire factory in Sri Lanka. Projects built in cooperation with the USSR account for 20 percent of the total nitrogen fertilizer outpot of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Cooperation with the Soviet Union in building oil refineries and chemicals plants helps developing countries to lessen their dependence on imports of those product [words indistinct] for instance, 15 ethanol plants are being built with Soviet participation. That product will be added to gasoline and help the country reduce its oil imports.

The construction of a plant to produce sodium bichromate in Mersin, Turkey, is an example of mutually beneficial cooperation with the Soviet Union. The Turkish press has pointed out that before making an offer to the Soviet Union jointly to build [words indistinct] Turkey had applied to U.S., Italian, West German and Japanese companies but drew a blank everywhere because the monopolies of those countries were unwilling to lose the Turkish market for their sodium bichromate. Now that the plant was put into operation last October it began to meet the needs of the Turkish economy.

UN COMMITTEE ADOPTS PROPOSAL TO BAN NUCLEAR TESTS

LD262300 Moscow TASS in English 2133 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] New York November 27 TASS -- The First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly has passed by the overwhelming majority of votes the draft resolution on an urgent end to and prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. The document proposed by socialist countries says that the signing of a multilateral treaty on the prohibition of nuclear weapon testing by all states would become one of the vital factors contributing to a success of efforts to stop and reverse the arms race and put an end to the qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons. The international community urged all states, particularly those which possess nuclear weapons to display a political will for an early drafting and signing of a multilateral treaty on the prohibition of nuclear weapons tests by all states.

Only the United States and Great Britain opposed this important and timely proposal. They also voted against a draft resolution on the prohibition of all test explosions of nuclear weapons. This document was submitted to the committee by a group of developing countries.

TASS CORRESPONDENT VIEWS UPCOMING GATT SESSION

LD262043 Moscow TASS in English 1324 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Geneva November 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

The problem of the heightening protectionist trends in Western countries' trade policy, acute as never before, faces the participants in the 40th GATT session which is due to open today and is to be held at the level of ministers. Ignoring the GATT rules and provisions, the leading Western countries, primarily the United States seek to overcome the consequences of the economic crisis through introduction of protectionist restrictions in trade.

Western discriminatory activities inflict a great damage upon developing countries, increasing their foreign debts. But, referring to their own difficulties, the United States and its main partners refuse to meet the just claims of those countries. Instead, they impose upon them a new round of multilateral negotiations on liberalization of world trade, specifically in questions of trade in services and sophisticated technology commodities, in which developed capitalist states hold an almost monopoly position.

Developing countries, and also some European countries, believe, that new negotiations would only lead the GATT members away from the discussion of really burning problems of international trade.

In these conditions observers believe that the 40th GATT session will be limited to the hearing of positions of the sides on these or other problems, but it will not take concrete decisions.

JOURNAL DOWNPLAYS U.S. AID DURING WORLD WAR II

LD270950 Moscow TASS in English 0741 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 27 TASS -- Claims by some Western historians that American lend-lease supplies "have played the decisive role" in the USSR's successes in World War II are groundless and aim to boost the image of the United States, while playing down the economic capabilities of the Soviet Union, the Russian-language journal POLITICAL SELF-EDUCATION said.

It admitted that the allies' aid to the Soviet Union with arms, clothing and foodstuffs played a positive role but was small as compared with the overall balance of material and technical stocks: Foreign supplies amounted to merely about four percent of the Soviet Union's domestic production.

In specific figures, the U.S. lend-lease supplies during the entire duration of the war (from June 22, 1941, to September 20, 1945) totalled 7,500 guns, a little over 14,000 aircraft, and some 7,000 tanks and self-propelled artillery mounts.

As compared with the USSR's production fo corresponding systems, these supplies amounted to 1.6 percent of the Soviet production of guns, 12.5 percent of the Soviet output of aircraft, and 6.7 percent of the USSR's manufacture of tanks and self-propelled artillery mounts.

The share of American aid with other kinds of weaponry was even smaller. The allies supplied the USSR with submachine-guns whose total number stood at less than two percent of the aggregate manufactured by Soviet industry, while the figure for pistols and shells amounted to around 0.5 percent.

American food supplies weren't of decisive significance either. All in all, the USSR received during the war some 70 million poods of grain (a pood is a traditional Russian measure of weight which is equal to 16.3 kilograms), or 1.5 percent of its own procurement.

The share of other food supplies was not much bigger, the journal said.

U.S. NAVY SHIPS ALLOWED TO CALL AT PRC PORTS

LD261902 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] American naval vessels will be allowed to call at Chinese ports. This has been revealed by Chinese newspapers quoting a statement by the general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, Hu Yaobang. In his words, such calls should be ceremonial by nature and should be agreed upon through diplomatic channels. The question of calls by American ships at Chinese ports was discussed back in August when the United States Navy Secretary John Lehman, visited Beijing.

A delegation of the Chinese Navy Department is now in the United States at Lehman's invitation. It has held talks with United States Navy officials on ways of modernizing Chinese vessels. The Chinese have underscored their wish to get ship to ship missiles and gas turbines for ship engines from the United States.

MOSCOW MEETING CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY OF PRC WRITER

PM251413 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Writer's Jubilee"]

[Text] A soiree was held in Moscow on 21 November to celebrate the 85th anniversary of the birth of the noted Chinese writer Wen Yiduo.

The soiree was attended by members of the public, sinologists, and staff of the PRC Embassy in the USSR.

PRC PLANS RAILROAD MODERNIZATION, DEVELOPMENT

PM251427 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 23 Nov 84 p 3

[TASS report: "Rail Transport in China"]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Nov -- XINHUA reports that the current passenger and freight traffic situation on China's railroads is quite strained. In order to improve traffic it is planned to increase by 100 the number of passenger trains running daily on the country's 16 main lines. Railroad stations in Beijing, Shanghai, Shenyang, and other large cities will also be expanded and certain medium-size and small stations and transportation installations will be modernized.

China today has a railroad line network totaling 52,000 km in length, of which 2,300 km are electrified.

PRAVDA ON KAPITSA-KIM CHONG-IL TALKS IN PYONGYANG

PM261522 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting in Pyongyang"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Nov -- A meeting took place yesterday between Kim Chong-il, member of the Politburo Presidium and secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee, and M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister and head of the USSR government delegation at the Soviet-Korean border talks.

During the talks Soviet-Korean relations were reviewed, and certain international problems were touched on. The talks were held in an atmosphere of full mutual understanding and friendship.

N.M. Shubnikov, USSR ambassador to the DPRK, was present at the talks.

FURTHER ON MONGOLIAN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

Grishin Attends Exhibition

LD261016 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] The Soviet party and Government delegation headed by Comrade Grishin, which is attending the anniversary celebrations in Ulaanbaatar, today visited an exhibition dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the 3d Mongolian People's Reovlutionary Party Congress and the proclamation of the Republic. With great interest, the Soviet guests acquainted themselves with the exhibition and signed the visitors' book.

Greetings to MPR Leaders

PM261433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers;

To Comrade N. Jagbaral; deputy chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium

Dear comrades!

On behalf of the CPSU andthe Soviet people, we send to you and; through you, to the MPRP Central Committee, the People's Great Hural Presidium, the Mongolian Council of Ministers, and the Communists and working people of fraternal Mongolia cordial congratulations on the 60th anniversary of the Third MPRP Congress and the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of the Mongolian People's Republic.

These historic events became bright pages in the annals of the gains of the 1921 people's revolution, which led Mongolia onto the path of national and social liberation. The elaboration by the Third MPRP Congress of a strategic course of noncapitalist development of Mongolian society toward socialism and the proclamation of the People's Republic opened up broad opportunities all-around progress for your country.

Creatively applying the great teaching of Marx and Lenin, in light of concrete conditions, the MPRP ensured the implementation of fundamental socioeconomic transformations that radically changed the face of Mongolia. Through the staunch labor of the people, who rely on the support of their true friends, a socialist state has been created in a short space of time in the place of backward feudal country.

Under the leadership of the party, which has raised generations of conscious, active fighters for the triumph of socialism, the Mongolian people are confidently resolving the tasks of economic and cultural building, persistently seeking the efficient utilization of all reserves in the socialist economy, and establishing a socialist way of life in Mongolia. The decisions of the Extraordinary Eighth Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee and directed toward the successful fulfillment of these crucial tasks.

Modern Mongolia's achievements and its orientation toward scaling new heights are an important factor in the further consolidation of the socialist community's political and economic positions in the world. Deep respect is evoked by the consistent efforts of the MPRP and the Mongolian people's state to further strengthen the fraternal countries' unity, improve bilateral and multilateral cooperation among them, and lift socialist economic integration to new heights.

Mongolia actively participates in the elaboration and implementation of the socialist community states' common course of improving the international situation, which has become more complex through imperialism's fault, and of rallying all progressive forces in the struggle against the policy of aggression and war and for the curbing of the arms race and the elimination of the nuclear threat. Mongolia's constructive initiatives on strengthening peace and stability in Asia are encountering growing support.

We note with special stisfaction during these days that the decades that have passed have been marked by the deepening of fraternal relations between the parties, governments, and peoples of our countries. These relations, based on common goals and ideals, complete equality of rights and mutual respect, constant attentiveness toward each other's interests and concerns, and comradely mutual assistance, are a convincing example of socialist internationalism in action. The firm basis of the unshakable alliance between the Soviet Union and Mongolia is the 15 January 1966 Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

Soviet Communists and all the Soviet people are filled with firm resolve to continue to strength the traditional friendship and develop all-around cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples. The recent Soviet-Mongolian working meeting at summit level reaffirmed with new force the unchanging nature of our common goals in building socialism and strengthening the socialist states' positions in the world area.

We wish all the Mongolian working people happiness, prosperity, and new successes in implementing the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and in the struggle for peace and socialism.

The CPSU Central Committee

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The USSR Council of Ministers

Romanov Attends Reception

LD262157 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republc [MPR] to the USSR Gurbadam held a reception today on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the third congress of the MPRP and the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of the MPR. The reception was attended by Comrade Romanov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary, Comrade Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary and other officials.

A delegation of the Federation of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations and of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society led by Gombojab, MPRP Central Committee member and secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the Central Council of the Soviet-Mongolian friendship Society, was also present.

USSR'S NURIYEV HAILS FRIENDSHIP WITH MONGOLIA

OW260215 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1659 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, November 24 (MONTSAME) -- The Mongolian national daily UNEN published an article entitled "Creative Force of Friendship and Co-operation" by Deputy Prime Minister of the USSR, Deputy Chairman of the Soviet part of the Inter-Governmental Soviet-Mongolian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation, Z.N. Nuriyev.

For the first time within the framework of a sovereign state, Mongolia's experience proved in practice that formerly backward countries, despite the level of their economic and social development, in close alliance with the proletariat of even one separate country, can enter socialism in a historically short span of time by-passing the capitalist stage of development. Nowadays this experience is acquiring a growing international significance because of the increasing number of developing countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, which relying on the support of the socialist community countries, are taking the road of socialist orientation, Z.N. Nuriyev writes.

In terms of history, 60 years are a comparatively short period, equalling the life span of one generation. But during this period Mongolia has traversed a road tantamount to an entire epoch.

The decisive factor of the rapid social progress of Mongolia is the all-out strengthening of the fraternal alliance, friendship and co-operation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, the article notes.

The effectiveness of Soviet-Mongolian economic cooperation is evidenced by the fact that over the last 20 years alone there have been built and commissioned in Mongolia more than 600 national economic projects including 150 industrial ones with Soviet technical and economic assistance.

At the recent talks in the Kremlin, the Soviet and Mongolian leaders have highly assessed the course and ways of the development of Soviet-Mongolian economic co-operation, Ziya Nuriyev stresses. The sides paid great attention to the main directions of cooperation in the period between 1986 and 1990 and examined questions concerning the coordination of state plans of the USSR and the MPR.

The leaders of the two fraternal countries deemed it expedient to work out a long-term programme on the development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries for the period up to 2000, which will call for an effective utilization of the already existing forms of our cooperation and elaboration of its perspective trends in important national economic branches of Mongolia.

In conclusion Z.N. Nuriyev cites the words K.U. Chernenko said to J. Batmonth: "...socialist economic integration opens up before Mongolia broad vistas of progress. As far as our party and the Soviet people are concerned, we shall continue to give every possible fraternal assistance to our Mongolian friends."

NURIYEV, MONGOLIA'S RAGCHAA SIGN AGREEMENT

LD261912 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 26 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast; announcer - read report]

[Text] The signing of a Mongolian-Soviet Intergovernmental agreement also took place today in Ulaanbaatar. In accordance with this, a number of social, domestic, and cultural projects are to be built in Mongolia with technical and economic assistance from the USSR. The agreement was signed by Ragchaa, Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo member, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic and comrade nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Comrades, Batmonh, Grishin, and other officials were present at the signing of the agreement.

MONTSAME REPORTS ON GALA MARKING MPR ANNIVERSARY

OW260255 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1725 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, November 24 (MONTSAME) -- The 60 years of the 3rd Congress of the MPRP and the proclamation of the MPR were observed on November 23 at a gala meeting in Moscow. It was attended by Politburo Member and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Grigoriy Romanov, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Rusakov, Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Termibek Koshoyev, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Bodyul, as well as the delegation of the Federation of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organization and the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society led by Politburo Member and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society Damdingiyn Gombojab.

Addressing the meeting, Chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society, Pilot Cosmonaut of the USSR Viktor Gorbatko said that the present-day realities prove the vitality and strength of the Mongolian experience of transition from feudalism to socialism by-passing capitalism. The fact that dependence are choosing the road of socialist orientation, is the contribution of People's Mongolia. D. Gombojab, at the meeting, while touching upon cooperation between Mongolia and the Soviet Union, singled out its great significance for the development of the economy and betterment of the well-being of the Mongolian people.

Speaking on the international situation, which has sharply aggravated of late owing to the fault of the United States, the speaker highly assessed the tireless activities of the CPSU and the Soviet Government in defence of peace, the proposals and initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries aimed at curbing the nuclear arms race.

SCIENTIFIC DATA FED TO MONGOLIA BY SATELLITE

PM251942 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by IZVESTIYA own correspondent V. Ganshin: "Information Via Space"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar -- A full-scale experiment has begun to transmit scientific and technical information from Moscow to Ulaanbaatar by communications satellite. M. Dash, first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Science and Technology Committee, had the following to say about this:

"It would be hard to overestimate the significance of the space 'information bridge' that is being built. It will take only a few seconds for a subscriber in Ulaanbaatar to receive on his screen the information he requires from the CEMA common 'data bank' in Moscow. The introduction of the new system for exchanging scientific and technical information between Moscow and Ulaanbaatar and, at a later date, between Ulaanbaatar and the capitals of other European socialist countries is an integral part of the program adopted within the CEMA framework to promote the accelerated development of Mongolian science and technology. "The experiment is of exceptional practical importance for our country," M. Dash stressed.

TASS: JAPAN MAKES MILITARY SPENDING CONCESSION

LD242039 Moscow TASS in English 2011 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 24 TASS -- TASS commentator Vladimir Kuchko writes:

Japanese newspapers report today that Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has decided to give up limiting military expenditure to one per cent of gross national product (GNP). The KYODO TSUSHIN news agency points out that the decision has been taken with due regard for the U.S. demands that Japan make a greater contribution to the fulfillment of defence obligations to the allies. In 1976 the government of the Liberal Democratic Party which was then headed by Takeo Miki is known to have stated officially that the amount of the military budget would not exceed one per cent of the GNP. Other cabinets of the Liberal Democrats have also abided by this principle.

However, they in Tokyo have started speaking more and more often under U.S. pressure of its being impossible to follow that policy. The USA hints that it will not demand that Tokyo make concessions in matters of trade-and-economic relations only if Japan continuously increase military appropriations.

Japanese military expenditures grow by 6-7 per cent every year. The government of the Conservatives has planned to allocate 3,140,000 million yen [as received] for the needs of the National Defence Agency for next financial year -- 205,000 million yen more than under the current budget. However, even such rate, according to the Japanese press, is considered insufficient across the ocean for increasing the combat might of the Japanese armed forces (the navy and the air force, in the first place) to which the United States intends to shift part of the Pentagon's gendarme functions in the North-western Pacific.

Mr Seegur, assistant to the U.S. President, has stated here recently that Washington expects Japan to make further efforts to strengthen military potential while a U.S. Congressional delegation that visited the Japanese capital after him unequivocally demanded that any restrictions restraining the growth of military appropriations be renounced. Therefore Nakasone's decision is viewed by Japanese observers as a personal "present" to Reagan on the threshold of a Japanese-U.S. summit meeting scheduled for January 2.

Observers view this new Japanese concession to the U.S. Administration as a dangerous decision which is fraught with consequences and which binds the country still more closely to Washington's military strategy. Tokyo's readiness to reconsider the official policy with regard to military expenditures will by no means lead to the slackenning of U.S. pressure in the trade-and-economic field, as is believed. The opinion of Mr Okawara, the ambassador of Japan to the United States, is that acute contradictions in this field will remain the biggest problem in Japanese-U.S. relations. Evident is also something else: By demanding that Japan sharply increase budget appropriations for military purposes, they in Washington expect not only to draw Tokyo into the realization of U.S. ambitious militarist plans but also to weaken the economy of the Far Eastern competitor of U.S. monopolies.

RELEASED JAPANESE FISHERMEN LEAVE KHABAROVSK

OW250310 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] As already reported by Radio Moscow, the Japanese fishermen who were sentenced to imprisonment because of their illegal fishing operation in Soviet territorial water were granted amnesty by the Soviet Government and released on 17 November. All five fishermen were turned over in Khabarovsk to a representative from the Japanese Embassy and they left for Japan by Aeroflot today.

Our station reporter interviewed the released fishermen at the Khabarovsk airport. (Seiki Uchizawa) said: I'm 59 years old and I'm the oldest. I'm very glad to be released before serving out the time. We appreciate the Soviet Government's humanitarian action toward us. I felt very lonely and found it hard to adjust to the climate while I stayed at the asylum. However, I was given an easy job using a sewing machine. I worked 8 hours and had enough to eat at three meals. We were provided with sufficient clothing and other necessities. They treated us without any discrimination. Everyone at the asylum, including the director, treated us with human kindness. On my leaving Khabarovsk, I would like to express my gratitude to all of them. And my fellow workers and I have no ill feelings toward the Soviet people. We had chances to work with them in the vicinity of the sea and we are well aware that Soviet people are very agreeable and friendly. The Soviet people want peace and friendly relations with us. Our government should seek ways to establish genuine good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union. This was what Mr (Seiki Uchizawa) said.

And Mr (Koji Nakamura) said that he could not contain his joy at returning home today, and that he would like to extend his sincerest gratitude to the Soviet Government for releasing them before they had served out their time. All the other fishermen expressed the same feelings with a smile. Mr (Nakamura) also said that if they had not been granted amnesty, they would have to stay in the Soviet asylum for one and a half years. He also said that he was all for friendly and genuine good-neighborly relations with the Soviet people. As scheduled, all of the Japanese fishermen returned home by Aeroflot.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS DOLGIKH-GANDHI MEETING

PM261512 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting in Delhi"]

[Text] Delhi, 23 Nov -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by V.I. Dolgikh, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stopped over in Delhi on its way home.

The delegation was greeted by Delhi's international airport by the Indian deputy external affairs minister, J.S. Teja, and other officials.

V.I. Dolgikh was received by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. He passed on to the Indian Government head cordial greetings and best wishes from K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. On behalf of the delegation, he offered profound condolences in connection with the untimely death of Indira Gandhi, that glorious daughter of the Indian people and outstanding Indian stateswoman.

During the conversation, which took place in a warm and cordial atmosphere, it was stressed that the Soviet leadership attaches great importance to the strengthening of the relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation with India, which accord with the interests of both countries' people and the cause of strengthening peace and international security.

R. Gandhi thanked Dolgikh for passing on the greetings and asked him to convey best wishes to K.U. Chernenko and the entire Soviet leadership. He also thanked the Soviet delegation head for the condolences.

The prime minister noted that India welcomes the further strengthening of the time-tested friendship with the Soviet Union, which has deep historical roots. The relations between India and the USSR, based on mutual respect and multilateral cooperation, are an important factor of peace and stability. The Indian prime minister advocated the further strengthening of the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

G. Parthasarathy, the Indian prime minister's chief foreign policy adviser, gave a reception in honor of the members of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by V.I. Dolgikh. G. Parthasarathy and V.I. Dolgikh exchanged speeches during the reception, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

The reception was attended by M. Rasgotra, Indian first deputy external affairs minister; A.A. Rahim, minister of state for external affairs; R. Bohandari and J.S. Teja, deputy external affairs ministers, and other officials, as well as USSR ambassador to India V.N. Rykov.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation today laid a wreath on the spot where the outstanding Indian stateswoman Indira Gandhi was cremated.

A wreath was also laid at the Shantivana memorial complex, the place where one of the founders of independent India and its first prime minister, Jawahar Lal Nehru, was cremated.

The delegation members visited J. Nehru's house, which is now a museum, and signed the honored visitors' book. The Soviet guests also visited the Red Fort, a historic monument in Delhi.

On the same day, the delegation left for home. It was seen off at Delhi's Palam International Airport by Indian deputy external affairs minister, J.S. Teja and other officials. The farewell party included the USSR ambassador to India, V.N. Rykov.

INDIA TIGHTENING SECURITY ON PAKISTANI BORDER

PM261203 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Border Protection Stepped Up"]

[Text] Delhi, 25 Nov -- The Indian security forces have stepped up their guard on the Pakistani border in the region of the northwestern State of Punjab.

As general K.S. Mishra, commander of the country's border troops, told journalists, these measures have been adopted in connection with the more frequent instances of penetration into the Punjab by separatists trained in special camps set up by the Pakistani special services in regions bordering on India. Much evidence of close ties between separatist gangs and Pakistani intelligence has been obtained as a result of the arrest of a large group of separatists in the Punjab. It has been established that the plotters, who committed numerous terrorist acts, received instructions, weapons, and explosives from Pakistani spy centers.

PROTESTERS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST U.S. IN CALCUTTA

BK251620 Moscow in Bengali to Bangladesh 1500 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Text] A protest demonstration was held near the U.S. Cultural Center building in Calcutta. The demonstrators denounced the U.S. authorities for showing affection for anti-Indian extremists residing on U.S. territory. These extremists want the dismemberment of India.

PAKISTANI BACKING FOR INDIAN SEPARATISTS HIT

PM211220 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA IN Russian 18 Nov 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Pakistan Supports Separatists"]

[Text] Delhi, 17 Nov -- The Indian Government is currently studying many facts that provide evidence of Pakistan's direct support for Punjabi separatists who were allowed, among other things, to hold a malicious anti-Indian rally in Lahore recently. K.D. Sharma, Indian ambassador to Islamabad, who has been recalled to Delhi, reported to M.K. Rasgotra, secretary for external affairs at the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, that Pakistani officials, abandoning all pretence, openly encouraged the provocative actions in Lahore by the ringleaders of extremist groupings who had come from the United States and other Western states.

The involvement of high-ranking representatives of the Islamabad administration in the anti-Indian provocation in Lahore has caused indignation here. Zafarul Haq, Pakistan's minister of information and broadcasting, was present at a reception held "in honor" of the implacable foes of India's independence and sovereignty. He expressed his "sympathy" with the terrorists. Observers here are pointing to the hypocrisy of the Pakistani authorities who are paying lip service to a desire for the normalization of relations with India but who in fact are encouraging the separatist rabble trying to split the republic.

As the weekly NEW WAVE points out, the imperialist states, who do not want a strong and stable Indian state, are using Pakistan as the main instrument of subversive operations against it. To this end Islamabad is being supplied with the latest weapons and military equipment. India's patriotic forces and the country's people cannot ignore the dangerous collusion between the imperialists and the Islamabad military regime, which poses a threat to India's freedom and independence, the weekly stresses.

DOWNING OF HELICOPTER BY AFGHAN REBELS DESCRIBED

PM261400 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Nov 84 Second Edition p 1

[Dispatch by Lieutenant Colonel V. Skrizhalin under the rubric "From the Scene of the Event": "And Below Was the City"]

[Text] Limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan -- The crew of the Mi-6 helicopter was returning from a distant mountain region where they had delivered flour and medicine. The airfield was quite close, and then, suddenly, almost at the city limits, the helicopters was hit by a missile. It was a dushman missile, or to be more accurate, an American missile. One supplied to the bandits from across the ocean.

...The starboard motor caught fire. The commander realized that the helicopter could not be saved. In a few seconds it would crash to the ground, or explode in the air. Fortunately, there were no passengers on board, just the crew. The craft could, so to speak, be abandoned with a clear conscience, but the helicoptermen remained at their posts. It was impossible to bale out; they could see city districts below their helicopter as it lost height.

...The helicoptermen, perfectly aware that every second they remained aboard the burning helicopter could be their last, fought to prevent the helicopter from falling on the city, rather than to save their own lives.

Senior Lieutenant G. Pasyuk, Lieutenants A. Fedorov and I. Sokolov, and Ensign V. Dmitryuk carried out the order of the crew commander, Captain V. Vasilyev, to bale out only when they were sure that the helicopter had passed over the last house....

The commander himself baled out of the helicopter only at the last moment, when the flames had penetrated the cockpit.

Fragments of the aicraft, which exploded in midair, injured no one.

This whole scene took place in sight of Afghan helicoptermen who were setting off on a combat assignment. Senior Lieutenant Abdul Tahir, in charge of two helicopters, reported to the command center and received a new assignment, that of saving the Soviet helicoptermen.

The Afghan helicoptermen rushed to the spot where the Soviet airmen had come down. They touched down on rough ground. While Sr Lt Abdul Tahir and Sergeant Abdul Sattar helped their Soviet brothers, the number two crew under the command of Lieutenant Pachi Gol patrolled the landing area, ready to thwart any enemy provocation.

DRA'S KARMAL ADDRESSES TRIBAL LEADER MEETING

PM231401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "B. Karmal's Statement"]

[Text] Kabul, 21 Nov -- B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, has met here with tribal leaders from the northeast Province of Badakhshan.

The Afghan leader assured the tribal leaders that the PDPA and the revolutionary authorities will continue to pay close attention to the socioeconomic development of Badakhshan. He expressed his conviction that victory over the forces of counterrevolution and international imperialism, which are waging an undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan, is inevitable.

B. Karmal highly rated the disinterested international assistance rendered by the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries to the Afghan people in the implementation of progressive socioeconomic transformations.

Speaking in reply, provincial representatives emphasized that the inhabitants of Badakhshan fully support the PDPA and DRA Government policy and expressed their readiness to defend the gains of the April Revolution.

DRA TO BOOST PROPAGANDA ON DEFENDING REVOLUTION

PM231305 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Nov 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "The Revolution Does Not Forget Its Heroes"]

[Text] Kabul, 21 Nov -- The PDPA Central Committee Politburo and the DRA Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution on measures to improve propaganda of the heroism shown in the cause of defending the gains of the April Revolution, to perpetuate the memory of fallen heroes, and to care for their families.

The resolution sets specific tasks in this sphere for provincial party committees, the relevant ministries and departments, the mass media, the central and local organs of power, the trade unions, and the youth organizations. In the DRA Armed Forces in particular, special courses on propagandizing the feats and heroism of servicemen in defense of the people's revolutionary gains are being introduced into the personnel's political training system. Rooms of party glory, museums to the memory of the fighters who perished in the struggle against the counterrevolution, books recording combat glory, and thematic photographic exhibitions are being created at units and military institutes. The heroes' names will be immortalized in the military units' records, and frontranking enterprises, teaching establishments, institutes, rayons, and city and village streets will be named for these heroes. Banners and pennants of honor are being instituted and they will be awarded to the units and subunits of greatest distinction in combat actions.

The mass media is being set the task of devoting substantially greater attention to military-patriotic themes and to propagandizing more extensively the heroism of soldiers and officers and members of detachments for the defense of the revolution, self-defense, the people's militia, and civil defense. All this work, the resolution stresses, must reflect the indissoluble friendship between DRA Armed Forces servicemen and the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

The resolution also outlines a whole series of other measures aimed at further improving the work to educate servicemen.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON USSR SERVICEMEN's VALOR IN DRA

PM261620 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 25 November in its second edition publishes a 1,200-word editorial entitled "Loyalty to Traditions" on page 1. The editorial begins: "This happened in the Afghan mountains. A group of our reconnaissance servicemen, carrying out a training exercise, was unexpectedly attacked by a large gang of dushmans. Private Aleksandr Bukayev volunteered to cover his comrades' withdrawal to new lines. The courageous serviceman accomplished the complex task and held back the bandits. This is just one of the many examples of courage set by our servicemen while executing their international duty in Afghanistan. Each of these examples brings to mind the exploits of our fathers and grandfathers who, sparing neither their blood nor life itself, defended the freedom and honor of our great socialist motherland on the battlefields of the Great Patriotic War."

The editorial lauds Soviet servicemen's "courage and staunchness, resourcefulness and valor, combat initiatives and determination," which, it asserts, are based on "filial love for the motherland, loyalty to military duty, and profound ideological conviction." It goes on:

"We are living in alarming and dangerous times. U.S. imperialism has unleashed an unprecedented arms race, engages in brazen saber-rattling, strives to stifle by force the liberation movements and the peoples' struggle for peace, and threatens to involve mankind in the destructive conflagration of nuclear war. In 1945, all mankind gratefully looked toward our country and army, thanking them for liberation from fascist slavery. Today, honest people on earth are again looking with hope to our motherland and the other socialist community countries, seeing them as a force capable of cutting short the monstrous schemes of the enemies of peace. Our valiant Armed Forces are vigilantly guarding peace and the gains of socialism."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA then says that, although the Soviet Armed forces have "changed beyond recognition" in the postwar period, "one thing has remained unchanged -- Soviet servicement's boundless devotion to the party and the people, their spirit of courage and of loyalty to the glorious combat traditions." The editorial concludes:

"The sons are following in their fathers' footsteps. Their hearts are filled with readiness to accomplish exploits and with loyalty to the heroic traditions."

UN DEBATE ON AFGHANISTAN CRITICIZED

GF222000 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Unattributed commentary: "A New Outlook of Interference in the Affairs of DRA"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, the representatives of Bulgaria, Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and many other countries have described the move by the United States and its NATO allies, including Pakistan, to have what is termed the Afghanistan question debated in the UN General Assembly as the latest interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. It is impossible not to agree with this view.

The Afghan people long ago chose the path of progress. They are currently establishing a society based on social justice. This, however, infuriates the United States and its aggressive NATO allies. If the other countries in Asia considered Afghanistan as an example, that is, if they (?appreciated the value of the results of the work achieved by their own people), then a serious threat would be created against the interests of imperialist monopolies in that region.

Because of this, after the victory of the April Revolution in Afghanistan, the NATO countries held a meeting in the United States and decided to work to oust the popular system in that country -- relying in the meantime on CIA spies, the representatives of fugitive feudals, [word indistinct], and the family of Nadir Shah. The CIA is currently spending over $100 million every year looking after, training, and arming the basmachis. Meanwhile, a number of Arab countries that are allies of Britain, the FRG, and the United States are also allocating similar funds. The rebels who are benfitting from these funds are infiltrating into the DRA from Pakistan to carry out subversive activities.

The officials of the Washington administration feel no remorse about the evil crimes that are being committed by rebels in the DRA. Vice President Bush last year visited one of the headquarters established near Peshawar for training rebels and praised their activities.

The DRA permament representative to the United Nations has said that the military government in Pakistan is extending every kind of aid to rebels who are sent to Washington. Pakistan has been converted into an arena where U.S. policy is being put into effect -- a policy of state terrorism, aggression, and conspiracy. In return, Pakistan is given U.S. military and economic aid. All this proves that Washington is the primary reason for the continuation of tension in that region. In fact, Washington is using every means to oppose moves aimed at improving the situation around Afghanistan through negotiations.

If there had been a guarantee that aggression against the DRA would be terminated, an opportunity would have arisen for resolving the question of fugitives. The Soviet Union would also have found a reason to withdraw its limited troops in the DRA. Taking this into consideration, having what has been termed as the Afghanistan question -- a fabricated issue -- debated in the UN General Assembly is aimed at reviving a question that was already resolved by the Afghan people a long time ago. Actually, it is an effort aimed at obstructing the improvement of the situation in that part of Asia. Apart from this, escalating tension around Afghanistan is an attempt to divert the people's attention from the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of the independence peoples in Latin America and southwestern Asia.

These regions have been declared vital zones of interest for the United States. As stated by the Soviet permanent representative to the United Nations, the policy of the Western countries, particularly the United States, is aimed at maintaining and escalating international tension around Afghanistan.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS U.S. INDIAN OCEAN PRESENCE

LD202158 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Vladimir Beloshapko commentary]

[Text] The Indian newspaper PATRIOT has reported that the United States has transferred a new warship formation, led by the shock atomic aircraft-carrier Enterprise from the Persian Gulf to the Indian Ocean. This is a Mayak commentary; at the microphone is international journalist Vladimir Beloshapko.

May I remind you, comrades, that the present U.S. Administration's approach to the problems of the Asian Continent was formulated back in 1982, in the so-called new military strategy for Asia. In essence, it differed little from Washington's previous doctrine regarding this vast and populous part of the world; it has the same gambling on brute force and striving for military superiority. However, the novelty of this strategy, as THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote, consisted in a change of accent, in restationing American Armed Forces from Southeast Asia and the Pacific Ocean to southwestern Asia and the Indian Ocean.

The subsequent years have offered no true evidence of a halt to American military activity in the Pacific Ocean region. Yet the United States military presence in the Indian Ocean has indeed grown sharply and continues to broaden. Confirmation of this is the PATRIOT newspaper report, although, naturally, it does not give a complete picture of the scale of the Pentagon's militarization of the Indian Ocean. The scale is impressive. Presently, practically all forms of U.S. Armed Forces are represented there, from Rapid Deployment Force subunits, ready to commence punitive actions against sovereign Asian countries at any moment, to the strategic nuclear forces including the missile-carrying submarine and surface fleet, and the strategic Air Force. All this potential rests upon a system of more than 30 bases.

With what aims is this major military bridgehead being created? In Washington, they demonstrate remarkable inventiveness when responding to this question. They either speak about defending sea communications, or supposedly restraining the USSR, or else the Afghan revolution that does not suit them. Now, American strategists speak increasingly often about the defense of American vital interests. The Pentagon's military machine in the Indian Ocean is presented almost as a guarantee of that region's stability and security. It is difficult to find a statement farther from the truth. Experience graphically shows that the vital interests of the United States run clearly counter to the national interests of the states situated there. The United States, the NATIONAL HERALD wrote reasonably in this connection, aims to establish total control over the natural riches of that region, to erect a barrier on the path of the development of national liberation movements, and to hinder the strengthening of India and other developing countries' political and economic independence. Such a course, you understand comrades, is fraught with a true threat to the security of all states without exception, whose shores are washed by the waters of the Indian Ocean.

BRIEFS

MINING COOPERATION WITH INDIA -- New Delhi November 24 TASS -- Further expansion of mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and India in coal survey and mining is envisioned by a protocol signed at a regular meeting of the Soviet-Indian working group for the coal industry in New Delhi. Under the protocol, covering the period between 1985 and 1990, the Soviet Union will render India assistance in a number of new projects. It also provides for the design and construction with Soviet assistance of coal enrichment factories. The protocol also lays provisions for cooperation in survey for coal deposits involving the use of advanced methods and technology, including space photography of Indian territory. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1047 GMT 24 Nov 84 LD]

USSR-INDIA COAL PROJECT -- The USSR will help India develop three big open-cast collieries. The facilities will be commissioned in the next 5 years and will produce 22 million tons of coal a year. An agreement on cooperation in opening the collieries has been signed in Delhi. [Excerpt] [Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 25 Nov 84 LD]

PRAVDA REPORTS HENG SAMRIN-DOLGIKH MEETING

PM261431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "In a Cordial Atmosphere"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Nov -- A friendly meeting has been held here between Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP [Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee and chairman of the PRK State Council, and V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is heading the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation currently in Kampuchea on an official friendly visit.

During the conversation, an exchange of opinions was held on questions of the domestic and foreign policy of the Soviet Union and Kampuchea, the development of bilateral relations, and the international situation, especially in Southeast Asia.

V.I. Dolgikh conveyed to the Kampuchean leader cordial greetings from K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Expressing thanks for the greetings, Heng Samrin asked V.I. Dolgikh to convey the warmest wishes to the USSR leadership, the Soviet people, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko personally from himself, the PRK leadership, and the entire Kampuchean people.

He stated that People's Kampuchea fully supports the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy course and the constructive initiatives put forward by the USSR aimed at improving of the international situation, ending the arms race, and removing the threat of a nuclear world war. The sides resolutely denounced imperialist and hegemonist forces' hostile actions and intrigues against Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos and the continual armed provocations by Thai reactionary circles against the PRK and the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

On behalf of the KPRP, the Government, and the Kampuchean people, Heng Samrin expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet Government, and the entire Soviet people for their selfless assistance and support, which plays an important role in the resolution of the complex socioeconomic problems facing the PRK and in strengthening its international positions.

The sides noted with satisfaction that cooperation between the USSR and the PRK is developing dynamically and along an ascending line in various spheres in the interests of both countries. V.I. Dolgikh reaffirmed the USSR's principled and consistent line of giving all-around support to fraternal Kampuchea in building the new society.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial and comradely atmosphere and was marked by complete unity of views on all questions discussed.

PRK NATIONAL ASSEMBLY HOLDS RECEPTION FOR DOLGIKH

PM261432 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "In a Cordial Atmosphere"]

[Text] The PRK National Assembly gave a reception in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation.

Welcoming the Soviet guests, Chea Sim, member of the KPRP [Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party] Assembly, observed that the fraternal solidarity between the PRK and the USSR is strengthening and developing on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and in the interests of cooperation, peace, and international security.

In a reply speech V.I. Dolgikh noted that Soviet people highly rate the friendship and cooperation with the fraternal Kampuchean people. The Soviet Union will continue to strengthen its solidarity with the PRK and to give its people all-around assistance in building and strengthening the new society.

People in the Soviet Union are convinced, V.I. Dolgikh emphasized, that the problems that exist in Southeast Asia can and must be solved by peaceful means, through the development of a constructive dialogue based on mutual respect, noninterference in each other's affairs, and renunciation of pressure and the imposition of one's will on the other side. This is precisely the objective of the peace-loving proposals put forward by the PRK together with the SRV and the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The Soviet Union fully supports the constructive initiatives of the Indochinese countries and, together with them, advocates the transformation of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation, which is in keeping both with the interests of the countries of the region and, more broadly, with the cause of international security.

MOSCOW BEAMS TO INDOCHINA ON DOLGIKH VISIT

To Vietnam

OW202148 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Station observer commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: PRAVDA, the central organ of the Soviet Union, has published the text of the joint communique on the visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation.

Our Moscow Radio station observer writes: This visit is a glorious manifestation of Soviet-Vietnamese fraternity. As Comrade Dolgikh has pointed out, the results of the recently ended talks fully enable us, once again, to clearly perceive the existing unanimity of views between our two parties and nations. This unanimity of views exists in assessing the current world situation, charting the main directions of our two countries' foreign relations, and the two sides' determination to promote and perfect the many-sided Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation.

The two delegations were very pleased to point out that Soviet-Vietnamese relations, built on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and consolidated by the USSR-Vietnam Friendship and Cooperation Treaty signed on 3 November 1978, have been developing unceasingly and on an ever expanding scale, in all domains.

The 11 June meeting between Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; and Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, is of particular importance in continuously consolidating Soviet-Vietnamese relations.

The current visit has once again shown that the Soviet people are the most faithful friends of the Vietnamese working people. During the visit, the Vietnamese side pointed out that Vietnam's cooperation with the Soviet Union has been an important factor in guaranteeing the Vietnamese people's achievements in nation-building and national defense.

Glorious manifestations of efficiency in Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation are evident across Vietnam through such projects as the Hanoi Machine Tool Factory No 1, rubber plantations, the Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Plant, and the Vung Tau oil and gas joint venture enterprise, which the Soviet delegation recently visited.

During the Soviet delegation's visit to Ho Chi Minh City, construction was started there for another important project, carried out within the framework of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation: the second Lotus earth-satellite communications station. Once the station begins operation, it will enable millions of people in southern Vietnam to view, through satellite relay, television programs beamed from the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. The first Lotus station, near Hanoi, was inaugurated 4 years ago.

The Soviet people are further pleased by the achievements of the laborer-worker collectives, which are building projects within the framework of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation as well as other Vietnam projects. We know that the Vietnamese people have lived and worked under difficult conditions and that they have had to constantly and resolutely cope with imperialist and hegemonic forces. All the achievements of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea in socialist construction and in consolidating solidarity among the three Indochinese peoples are contributions to peace in Southeast Asia and to the joint undertaking of consolidating the position of socialist internationalism.

The Moscow Radio observer says in conclusion: The Soviet people warmly welcome the results of the Vietnam visit by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation. Comrade Chernenko's statement, prior to the departure of the Soviet delegation, that the CPSU and the Soviet state will continue their unchanged policy of consolidating international solidarity and all-around support for fraternal Vietnam has received the sympathy and wide support of the Soviet people.

To Kampuchea

BK240534 Moscow in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1330 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Comrade Vladimir Dolgikh, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has successfully ended its official friendship visit to the PRK.

The joint communique issued at the end of this visit noted, among other things, that the talks in Phnom Penh proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship and common views concerning the development of Soviet-Kampuchean relations. Moreover, the two sides discussed the current international situation, including the situation in Southeast Asia. The Soviet delegate highly valued the success of the Kampuchean people in surmounting the difficulties left behind by the bloody Pol Pot regime, in restoring and developing the national economy, and in building a socialist base in Kampuchea. The Supreme Soviet delegation once again confirmed the principled line of the USSR on providing all-around friendly assistance to Kampuchea. The Kampuchean side expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for giving aid to Kampuchea in solving economic, social, and cultural problems; in defending national security; and in strengthening its position in the international arena.

In discussing international issues, the delegations of the USSR Supreme Soviet and PRK National Assembly expressed great concern at the sharp deterioration of the international situation as a result of the aggressive activities of U.S. imperialists. The two sides expressed their desire to prevent mankind from the threat of nuclear war and to curb the arms race. They noted that tension in Southeast Asia is caused by the unceasing interference of the imperialists and expansionists in the affairs of this region, their encroachments on the sovereignty and independence of Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos, and their attempts to push Indochinese countries into a collision with the ASEAN states.

The two sides expressed their belief that the eradication of tension in Southeast Asia and the creation of an atmosphere of trust and good-neighborliness will respond to the interests of the people in this region as well as to security in Asia and the whole world.

The Soviet delegation voiced its support for the constructive initiatives of the PRK, put forward jointly with Vietnam and Laos, which aim at arranging for a political dialogue among the states of this region and at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation.

The two delegations strongly condemned attempts to use the United Nations as a cover for interfering in Kampuchea's internal affairs. The delegations of the USSR Supreme Soviet and PRK National Assembly came out in favor of giving the PRK its legitimate place in the United Nations.

The joint communique also stressed that the visit of the Supreme Soviet delegation will be a great contribution to developing friendly USSR-PRK relations. On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet delegation invited the delegation of the PRK National Assembly to visit the Soviet Union. This invitation was accepted happily by the Kampuchean side.

To Laos

BK261300 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1300 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Leonid Krichevskiy commentary]

[Text] Vladimir Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, led a Soviet parliamentary delegation to visit Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. Leonid Krichevskiy offers the following comments:

The exchange of visits among parliamentary delegations is an important wave promoting and developing bilateral cooperation between peoples. Such [word indistinct] relations receive special attention in the Soviet Union.

During its Indochina visit, the Soviet parliamentary delegation met with representatives of the parliaments and leaders of the three countries. What are the special characteristics of these meetings?

The meetings were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual agreement on issues concerning relationships and on the international problems raised for discussion. All this is common, because for years such a trend has marked the development of relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. These relations proceed on the basis of the principle of equality and mutual respect. The mutual relations have developed on this road for many years. For example, the Soviet Union once supported the Indochinese people's liberation movements against all forms of aggression. The Soviet Union is now assisting the Vietnamese, Lao, and Kampuchean peoples in building their new lives. Various important economic projects are being undertaken in these three countries with Soviet technical assistance. For example, there are about 50 projects being carried out in Vietnam alone, including energy and mining projects. In short, all the projects are for building bases for large-scale and modern industries. The Soviet Union has also given massive assistance to Laos and Kampuchea following the overthrow of the Pol Pot government.

Nevertheless, the fine relations between the Soviet Union and the Indochinese countries pose a danger to the enemies of these countries both from the West and the East. These enemies are trying to sabotage the relations and have gone to the extent of [words indistinct]. During the Soviet delegation's visit, it was asserted that no one will succeed in destroying or staining these relations. The Soviet Union's principled policy is represented by support for the Indochinese peoples.

In addition, during discussions on international problems, in which concern was expressed about the world situation, Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea affirmed that they would work vigorously together with the Soviet Union for peace and for the prevention of a nuclear holocaust. The situation in Southeast Asia was also specially raised for discussion. It was noted that the situation in this region continues to be tense and lack stability, primarily due to interference by outside forces. The Indochinese countries are convinced that the situation in the region can be improved only through peaceful negotiations. These countries, which have advanced constructive proposals to ASEAN countries for negotiations, are always ready to begin negotiations at any time.

The Soviet delegation affirmed full support for the efforts of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea to turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, and cooperation. The Soviet parliamentary delegation's visit to Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea marks a good step in the development of relations with these three countries.

GRISHIN RECEIVES SRV'S LE VAN LUONG 20 NOV

PM261632 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 84 p 1

[TASS report: "Conversation at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Text] On 20 November V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, received Le Van Luong, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee and first secretary of the Hanoi City CPV Committee, who is visiting the Soviet Union.

SRV Ambassador to the USSR Dinh Nho Liem took part in the conversation.

CIVIL DISTURBANCE IN NEW CALEDONIA REPORTED

LD262228 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2032 GMT 23 Nov 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyakov]

[Text] In New Caledonia, a French overseas territory in the southern Pacific, a president of the local government was elected today. He is Ukeiwe, representative of a bourgeois party that supports preservation of close ties with Paris. However, the majority of the indigenous population is demanding independence for New Caledonia, and therefore is not ending its manifestations against the maneuvers of the right wingers. Patriots are continuing their peaceful occupation of a number of state establishments, and they have blocked roads in many places in the archipelago. People have been injured as a result of clashes with police. In this situation, the head of the local government has called upon France to take decisive measures to ensure security and end the disturbances. As the French high commissioner in New Caledonia has announced, three extra companies of gendarmes are to be sent to the archipelago in the very near future. All demonstrations have been banned in New Caledonia as of today, by the high commissioner's decision.

PRAVDA VIEWS ROMANIAN ECONOMY, TIES WITH USSR

PM201547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by special correspondents B. Averchenko and L. Zhmyrev: "Important Landmark: Before the Opening of the 13th RCP Congress"]

[Excerpt] Bucharest, 18 Nov -- In the period between the 12th and 13th RCP Congresses Soviet-Romanian cooperation has continued to develop intensively in many spheres. To be convinced of this, it is sufficient to recall just this year's calendar of events: the working visit of N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, to our country and the talks and meetings held in the Kremlin with K.U. Chernenko and other Soviet leaders; the Soviet party and Government delegation's visit to Romania; the routine session of the Soviet-Romanian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation; The ceremonial celebration of the 40th anniversary of Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke; the measures pegged to the 50th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Romania and the USSR; the days of Romanian culture in the USSR and of Soviet culture in Romania; the Soviet and Romanian youth friendship meeting in Tbilisi; the public meetings and press articles in connection with the 40th anniversary of Romanian Army Day....

Statistics attest that in the present 5-year plan commodity turnover between the USSR and Romania has almost doubled, reaching R17 billion. The USSR remains Romania's biggest trade partner and accounts for more than 22 percent of the republic's foreign trade. Deliveries are of a mutually advantageous nature. Romanian furniture, footwear, various types of ships and cars, seed drills, and other agricultural equipment have made a good name for themselves in the USSR. The USSR in turn sends Romanian machine tools, machinery, crude iron ore, equipment, rolled ferrous metals, natural gas, cast iron, cotton, asbestos, chemical products....

Approximately 140 various projects have already been commissioned in Romania with the USSR's technical assistance. Another 14 are at the construction or planning stage. They include power units for the "Ron Gates-2" hydroelectric power station on the Danube, a "1400" rolling mill at the Galati Metallurgical Combine, the second stage of a pulp and paper production facility at Braila, a nuclear power station in the north of Romania, a 750-kilovolt power transmission line across Dobruja to Bulgaria, and others. Industrial enterprises constructed in Romania over the years of people's power with the USSR's assistance now produce approximately half the electricity, two-thirds of the isoprene rubber, and a considerable proportion of other very important output.

As was pointed out during the Kremlin summit meeting in June of this year, Soviet-Romanian cooperation is developing in a stable fashion. It has good foundations -- the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation , and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Romania, the Soviet-Romanian joint statement of 1976, and the accords reached as a result of meeting our countries' leading party and state figures.

Having examined the main directions of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation on a bilateral basis and within the CEMA framework, during the June meeting the leaders of the two fraternal countries advocated the closer coordination of the Soviet and Romanian national economic plans, all possible development of production specializaiton and collaboration, and an increase in commodity turnover.

Cooperation is continuing to deepen. It was given a new boost by the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit conference.

At the routine supreme party forum Romanian Communists will discuss the draft of a very important program document -- the 13th RCP Congress directives for Romania's socioeconomic development in 1986-1990 and for long-term directions through the year 2000. The chief task of the next 5-year plan, the draft points out, is the further intensive development of production forces and the material and technical base and the realization of the party program for building a comprehensively developed socialist society and creating the necessary conditions for the transition in the subsequent period to the highest phase of socialist society and to the building of communism in Romania.

The scale of the tasks set and the ways to resolve them were the center of attention at the report and election meetings and conferences of Communists held throughout the country on the eve of the congress. While supporting the party's domestic and foreign policies and the course of all possible production intensification being pursued jointly with the socialist community countries, at the same time the Communists pointed out that the results achieved in the country's socioeconomic development could have been weightier. Individual shortcomings and omissions have still not been eradicated in the utilization of production reserves, the commissioning of new capacities, the lowering of prime production costs, and the saving of resources. In the contryside, in addition to progressive cooperatives and state farms which achieve high harvests every year, there are still many laggard and unprofitable farms.

The task consists in revealing and commissioning the available reserves as quickly as possible. The attainment of the targets outlined for the next 5-year plan depends on this.

In the course of the extensive consultations and discussion of the draft 13th RCP Congress directives, Romanian Communists attach special significance to strengthening the role of science, introducing technical achievements into the development and modernization of production forces, expanding the raw materials and energy base, making progress in agriculture, and implementing irrigation programs and other reclamation work. They support the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries and the deepening of cooperation within the CEMA framework.

...Life does not stand still. The practice of socialist building and of cooperation among the community countries sets the fraternal parties new, topical tasks. Romanian Communists will undoubtedly determine ways to resolve them, and this party forum will be an important landmark on the path of the fraternal people's progress.

ROMANOV, CHEBRIKOV MEET WITH HUNGARY'S KOROM

LD241740 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 24 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Comrade Korom, Politburo member and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and a group of senior officials of the party's Central Committee have been in the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. Korom was received by Comrade Romanov, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and by Comrade Chebrikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and KGB chairman.

During the conversations, which took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, there was a broad exchange of experiences concerning implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 12th MSZMP Congress and of subsequent plenums of the central committees of the two parties, and on the further improvement of party, administrative, and state organ activity.

RUSAKOV MEETS WITH LCY PARTY WORKERS DELEGATION

PM221614 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Relations"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty relations between the CPSU and the LCY, a delegation of LCY party workers headed by I. Kurtesi, member of the LCY Central Committee and Kosovo Presidency and the LCY Provincial Committee, visited the Soviet Union 12-21 November and acquainted itself with CPSU activity in further developing the political system. It held meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the AUCCTU, and a number of republic, city, and rayon party and soviet organizations. It also visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises.

The delegation was received by CPSU Central Committee Secretary K.V. Rusakov. Present at their conversation was M. Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR.

JARUZELSKI STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF SOVIET TIES

LD231741 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Polish-Soviet friendship and the alliance with the USSR are of principal importance for socialist Poland, Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, has stressed. Speaking at a meeting with activists of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society on the 40th anniversary of its foundation, he stated that the USSR is a reliable and tested ally of the PPR.

POLISH PAPER CITED ON 'ANTISOCIALIST ELEMENTS'

PM221052 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 84 p 3

[TASS report: "Fraternizing With the Revanchists"]

[Text] Most Poles favor a normalization of the situation in the country and the effective resolution of the remaining difficulties in social and economic development, TRYBUNA LUDU, the organ of the PZPR Central Committee writes.

However, antisocialist elements which are trying to sow anarchy, kindle tension, and undermine the foundations of the socialist state refuse to accept this fact, the paper points out. These elements stop at nothing in their antisocialist activity. In leaflets and interviews distributed among Western journalists they openly favor the Reagan administration's anti-Polish sanctions and support the FRG's revanchist forces, which do not recognize the Polish Oder-Neisse border. Thus, for instance, one of the figures of the former subversive KSS-KOR organization, J. Kiwski, went so far as to accuse the Polish authorities of "abusing" arguments against revanchism in the FRG.

And such utterances are made at a time when the revanchist Landsmannschaften in West Germany organize anti-Polish provocations almost daily and when preparations are under way in the FRG to stage a revanchist campaign under the provocative slogan "40 years of exile."

This kind of "fraternization" by antisocialist elements with Poland's enemies in the West is nothing but high treason. Such actions aimed against the Polish people must be cut short, TRYBUNA LUDU emphasizes.

PAPER RUNS DISPATCH BY NEW POLAND CORRESPONDENT

PM231031 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 22 November carries on page 3 a 1,800-word maiden dispatch by the paper's new correspondent in Poland, Mikhail Botyan. The report, entitled "Friendship -- A Creative Epithet," talks of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society's celebration of its 40th anniversary and looks back at Poland's tribulations 40 years ago during the war. Botyan closes with a brief description of an example of cooperation between Polish and Soviet enterprises.

GDR PRESENTS AWARD TO ZIMYANIN ON 70TH BIRTHDAY

PM251409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "High Awards"]

[Text] Berlin, 22 Nov -- On the recommendation of the SED Central Committee Politburo, the GDR State Council has awarded the Order of Karl Marx to CPSU Central Committee Secretary M.V. Zimyanin in connection with his 70th birthday.

CHERNENKO MEETS WITH BRITISH LABOR'S KINNOCK

PM271259 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "K.U. Chernenko's Reception of N. Kinnock"]

[Text] The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR K.U. Chernenko met in the Kremlin on 26 November with the leader of the British Labor Party Neil Kinnock. They exchanged views on pressing questions of the present international situation and British-Soviet relations.

K.U. Chernenko stressed that the role played by the Labor Party in Britain's political life is duly appreciated in the USSR. The Soviet Union sincerely wants to have good-neighborly relations with Britain, to cooperate with it on the basis of equality and mutual advantage. This is important also on the broad international plane since, as it was correctly noted recently by the national conference of the Labor Party, we all are "living in a dangerous world": the war danger is not slackening.

Konstantin Chernenko and Neil Kinnock agreed that in the nuclear age it is not the launching of "crusades" against states with another social system, not "policy from positions of strength" and the senseless chase of military superiority, not nuclear blackmail, but only the principles of peaceful coexistence, equality and identical security that should constitute the basis of international relations. It is only by relying on them that it is possible to safeguard peace and to preserve the world from nuclear catastrophe.

Neil Kinnock, referring to the document "Defense and Security for Britain," approved by the latest conference of the Labor Party, stressed that if Labor came to power, it firmly intended to base the national defense system on a non-nuclear basis and to remove all nuclear weapons from British territory.

Konstantin Chernenko said in reply that since the very emergency of nuclear weapons the Soviet Union had consistently advocated their outlawing and the elimination of their stockpiles. The best solution would be precisely the complete elimination of nuclear weapons all over the world. But the Soviet Union also welcomes partial measures leading to that goal, such as agreements of the reduction of nuclear arms, the establishment of nuclear weapon-free zones in different parts of the world and other appropriate measures.

The program of the Labor Party on Britain's defence and security testifies to a responsible approach to the task of ensuring a peaceful future for Britain and for Europe and contributes towards lessening the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war.

With regard to Europe, the Soviet Union advocates the complete removal of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons from it, naturally, on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security for the Warsaw Treaty countries and NATO members.

The USSR is in principle against the use of nuclear weapons. It has solemnly assumed the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Back in 1978 the Soviet Union declared that it will never use nuclear weapons against those states which keep from the production and acquisition of such weapons and that have no nuclear weapons on their territories. Precisely such would be the Soviet Union's commitment also with regard to Britain if it implemented in practice the decision on complete renunciation of nuclear weapons, both of its own and foreign makes, and on removal of foreign nuclear bases from its territory, Konstantin Chernenko said.

The Soviet Union would be prepared to reduce and physically liquidate a part of its medium-range missiles in the European part of the USSR that would be equal to the number of nuclear missiles liquidated by the British side, Konstantin Chernenko stressed. Implementation of complete nuclear disarmament by Britain with liquidation of corresponding foreign bases would create the conditions under which the USSR would guarantee that its nuclear weapons would not be targeted on the British territory.

In case of Britain's official decision on nuclear disarmament, the entire range of questions arising in this connection, pertaining to Soviet-British relations in the military sphere, could become a subject of discussion and appropriate agreement between the USSR and Britain.

As to Soviet operational-tactical missiles of a greater range, they are being deployed on the territory of the GDR and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in answer to the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe. Their number in conjunction with other Soviet reply measures at any given moment is absolutely adequate to the threat that the U.S. missiles being deployed represent for the USSR and other socialist countries. Therefore the question of these Soviet missiles can be decided only by taking into consideration the further actions of the U.S. side, Konstantin Chernenko said.

The participants in the conversation agreed that the further development of the situation depends in many ways on the reelected administration in the United States, on whether it is really prepared to fill its peace-loving statements with concrete content. It was stated from the Soviet side that if this is so, the USSR will not be found wanting. It comes out for good relations with the United States on an honest, equal basis, and the more so for an end to the arms race and the removal of the threat of nuclear war.

That is exactly why, K.U. Chernenko said, the Soviet Union addressed recently a proposal to President Reagan for the USSR and the United States to start negotiations on the entire complex of interconnected questions of the nonmilitarisation of outer space, reduction of strategic nuclear arms and medium-range nuclear weapons. Along all these directions the USSR is prepared to search for the most radical solutions that would make it possible to advance to the complete prohibition and ultimately to the liquidation of nuclear arms. The future will show what position the United States Administration will take, if it is really prepared for constructive talks. Neil Kinnock for his part welcomed the Soviet Union's initiative, voiced satisfaction with the accord to enter talks reached between the USSR and the USA, and expressed the hope that they would bear results.

The participants in the conversation also expressed the hope that agreement would be reached as a result of the Stockholm conference and other forums on measures, including efficient verification procedures, which would contribute in practice to building international trust. Konstantin Chernenko and Neil Kinnock were in accord that some actions taken recently by the United States in Central America, in particular the violation by it of international law in its policy toward Nicaragua, escalated tension and worsened prospects for ensuring peace.

The participants in the conversation stressed the important role and responsibility of the working class movement, political parties and all the progressive and democratic forces in countering the threat of war and in safeguarding peace and the security of the peoples.

K.U. Chernenko and Neil Kinnock exchanged information on the activity respectively of the CPSU and the British Labor Party. They noted the importance of contacts and exchanges of views between the two parties for a positive development of relations between the USSR and Britain.

Taking part in the meeting, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, were alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo secretary of the CPSU Central Committee B.N. Ponomarev; member of the CPSU Central Committee, assistant of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee A.M. Alexandrov; candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee A.S. Chernyayev; the Labor "shadow" Foreign Secretary Denis Healey; personal assistant of the Labor Party leader Charles Clarke; executive assistant Richard Clements; press and broadcasting assistant Patricia Hewitt; and parliamentary private secretary Derek Foster.

BRITISH TRADE DELEGATION COMPLETES MOSCOW TALKS

LD231628 Moscow TASS in English 1548 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 23 TASS -- Kevin Thompson, deputy secretary of the British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, has told a TASS correspondent that goods turnover between Britain and the Soviet Union has been retaining a steady trend of growth in recent years. This became possible as a result of the joint efforts which are made by both official and business circles of the two countries. Mr. Thompson has headed a delegation of British trade and industrial circles who completed business talks in Soviet ministries and foreign-trade associations in Moscow today.

According to preliminary estimates, the volume of mutual trade between the Soviet Union and Britain this year will amount to about 2,000 million roubles, which will be almost 11 per cent more than the 1983 level. Kevin Thompson pointed out the fact that the export of British commodities to the USSR considerably increased this year, which resulted in a substantial reduction of the disbalance of mutual trade. He emphasized that the setting up of an office of the British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce in Moscow could promote broader business contacts between British firms and Soviet organizations. A possibility of opening such an office is now under study.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SINOWATZ VISIT TO USSR

Arrival in Moscow From Minsk

LD261356 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] By the invitiation of the Soviet Government, Fred Sinowatz, the federal chancellor of the Austrian Republic, arrived in Moscow today on an official visit. At Sheremetyevo Airport, by the steps of the aircraft, Sinowatz was greeted by Comrade Tikhonov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, USSR Council of Minister chairman; and Comrade Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, USSR Council of Ministers first deputy chairman and USSR minister of foreign affairs.

Also present at the meeting were Comrades Bodyul and Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Smirtyukov, administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrades Bugayev, [name indistinct] and Silayev, USSR ministers; Comrade Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; Comrade Losev, TASS general director; Comrade Petrov, USSR deputy defense minister: Comrade Promyslov, chairman of the Executive Committee of Moscow Gorispolkom; Comrade Laptev, chairman of the Central Administration of the Soviet-Austrian Friendship Society; Comrades Bondarenko and Nikiforov, heads of departments at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and other official figures. Also present among the welcoming party were diplomatic workers of the Austrian Embassy in the USSR and representatives of the working people of Moscow.

The state flags of Austria and the Soviet Union were raised at the airport, forces of the Moscow garrison mounted an honor guard, and an orchestra performed the national anthems of the two countries.

Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov and Fred Sinowatz reviewed the formation of Soviet fighters. The solemn welcome ceremony ended with the honor guard marching past. State flags and greetings banners decorated the streets and squares along the route taken by the motorcade, which was accompanied by a motorcycle escort.

At the airport in Minsk Fred Sinowatz had been seen off by Comrade Brovikov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Belorussian SSR; and other official figures. The guest was also seen off by representatives of the working people of Minsk. Together with Sinowatz those who had accompanied him on his trip to the Belorussian SSR left for Moscow. The party included Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Kazanets, minister of ferrous metallurgy; Comrade Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade; Comrade Yefremov, USSR ambassador to the Austrian Republic; and other official figures. Also leaving for Moscow at that time were Gratz, Austrian minister for foreign affairs; Lacina, Austrian minister for transport; other Austrian state and political figures and Liedermann, the Austrian Republic's ambassador to the USSR.

Tikhonov, Sinowatz Hold Talks

LD261348 Moscow TASS in English 1323 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 26 TASS -- Talks have been held in the Kremlin on November 26 between Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Fred Sinowatz, federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria. In the course of the talks, which proceeded in a businesslike, constructive atmosphere, Nikolay Tikhonov and Fred Sinowatz discussed issues pertaining to Soviet-Austrian relations, and exchanged views on some topical international issues of mutual interest.

The sides pointed out with satisfaction that relations between the USSR and Austria are of a stable and dynamic character. An important role in them is played by regular contacts between the leaders of the two countries. The broadening and deepening of Soviet-Austrian cooperation in politics, economics, culture, and other fields accord with the vital interests of the peoples of both states, the cause of peace and international security.

It was stressed that the experience of consistent implementation of the state treaty of 1955 has convincingly proved its indisputable historical significance. This treaty, in organic unity with Austria's permanent neutrality status, which is sealed in the constitution, remains a reliable foundation of Soviet-Austrian cooperation at the present time and in the future.

Nikolay Tikhonov and Fred Sinowatz pointed out that the trade-economic and scientific-technical ties between the two countries are developing for the mutual benefit, are steadily gaining in scope and diversity. A proof of this is also the successful implementation of the agreements in effect, above all the long-term programme for developing and deepening economic, scientific-technical and industrial cooperation designed up to the year of 1990.

In the course of the talks understanding was reached on examining the issue of prolonging and expanding this programme up to the year 1995 and also on prolonging the trade and payments agreement between the USSR and Austria of May 30, 1975. The sides declared for increasing the effectiveness of business ties, including through developing production cooperation and broadening cooperation in the markets of third countries.

Confidence was expressed that the mixed Soviet-Austrian commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation will further play an active role in coordinating economic ties between the two countries, in ensuring an even fuller use of the available reserves. In the course of an exchange of views on international issues Nikolay Tikhonov and Fred Sinowatz expressed concern about the aggravation of tension in the world and the build-up of the arms race. In analysing the causes of emergence of this situation, the Soviet side pointed to the attempts of the USA at ensuring military superiority in the world and spreading the arms race to ever new fields. In that connection was stressed the special danger stemming from the plans to militarise outer space.

The Soviet Union, Nikolay Tikhonov said, has made and will continue making every effort to resolve the main problem of the present -- that of eliminating the threat of nuclear war. He explained the essence of the Soviet proposals directed at achieving this aim. The great significance was pointed out of the Soviet initiative, which resulted in an understanding between the USSR and the USA to enter into new negotiations on issues pertaining to nuclear and outer space weapons.

Our country, Nikolay Tikhonov said, values Austria's approach to the problems of strengthening international peace and security, which is positive on the whole, her efforts for maintaining a constructive East-West dialogue. The concurrence or closeness of the stands of the USSR and Austria on a number of important international issues create favourable prerequisites for their cooperation in the international arena.

The sides have declared their intention to mark in a worthy manner the 40th anniversary of victory over German nazism and the liberation of Austria. They stressed the unpassing significance of the lessons of the Second World War, the need to observe strictly the principles of territorial integrity and inviolability of the borders of the states as one of the most important prerequisites for preserving peace and international security. The sides have agreed to issue a joint communique on the results of the talks.

Vienna on Talks

AU261925 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1715 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Franz Koessler report from Moscow -- recorded]

[Text] Today's meeting between Chancellor Fred Sinowatz and Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov has mapped out the framework for subsequent more specific talks and negotiations, a framework that was assessed very positively by Sinowatz. The relations between the two states are excellent, Sinowatz stated. As the chancellor reported to journalists, not a single word of criticism of Austria's policy was uttered during the talks. Some critical questions from Tikhonov could have been expected after some critical remarks that appeared in the Soviet press last summer, primarily with respect to Austria's economic dependence on the FRG and the EEC, the debate about the selection of the kind of planned interceptor planes, or, to the U.S. veto against technology exports. However, such questions were not asked today. It was instead the explanation of Austria's policy of neutrality by the chancellor that elicited Tikhonov's interest.

One curious perpheral detail: On the way from the airport to the Kremlin Tikhonov asked Sinowatz about Austria's difficulties in its relations with Czechoslovakia, something that provided the chancellor with an opportunity to explain the difficulties in general and the most recent border incidence in particular. Tikhonov was not familiar with these details.

It is primarily the economy that is drawing an unusually positive balance sheet today. On his own initiative, Tikhonov mentioned a package of more than 40 projects that the Soviet Union will award to Austria with an overall value of orders totaling from 40 to 50 billion schillings. In addition, there is the agreement on the expansion of the Zhlobin steel works, the first section of which the Voest corporation has completed in recent weeks. Now another 10 billion schillings are involved, and the pertinent agreement is expected to be ready for signing this year. All of the projects have already been included in the 12th 5-Year Plan of the USSR, which defines the economic development for the years 1986-90 and which envisages for industry extensive modernization as well as medium-sized, highly technical and decentralized plants -- a vast market for Austria's industry. The fact that these projects are central to political talks proves how much the Soviet Union is also trying to strengthen Austria's neutral position economically.

After the talks with Tikhonov, the chancellor also voiced a positive assessment as far as East-West relations are concerned: the expectations placed on the resumption of dialogue between the two great powers which is being planned for the coming January. [sentence as heard] He received the impression, he said, that the Soviet Union sees concrete chances for an arms limitation at the level of the so-called umbrella negotiations, that is, comprehensive negotiations about space and nuclear weapons.

Tikhonov Speech

LD262019 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] The USSR Government gave a dinner today in the Great Kremlin Palace in honor of Fred Sinowatz, federal chancellor of the Austrian Republic. Together with Fred Sinowatz were Austrian officials accompanying him on his visit. On the Soviet side the dinner was attended by: Comrades Tikhonov, Aliyev, Gromyko, Demichev; Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; ministers of the USSR; chairmen of USSR state committees; and other officials.

A speech was made at the dinner by Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The visit by the head of the Austrian Government, Comrade Tikhonov said, continues the good tradition of businesslike contacts between the statesmen of our country at a high political level. These meetings have become an important factor in strengthening trust and mutual understanding. They stimulate Soviet-Austrian cooperation and are making it ever deeper and more dynamic.

On the basis of the long-term program for economic, scientific-technical, and industrial cooperation up to the year 1990, trade and economic ties between the USSR and Austria have been developing well. Today we agreed in principle to examine the question of extending this important document until 1995. I would like to express the conviction that this work will be successfully completed and that economic ties between the Soviet Union and Austria will become even more useful for the peoples of the two countries. The real facts and examples of our cooperation convince us of this.

Mr Federal Chancellor, you have just taken part in the festive commissioning of the metallurgical works in the Belorussian town of Zhlobin, built in a short time and at a high technical level by the Voest-Alpine Austrian state enterprise. We have duly appreciated this gesture as evidence of your great attention to the development of Soviet-Austrian cooperation.

It goes without saying that the 1955 state treaty has played and continues to play a major role in strengthening relations of good-neighborliness and friendship between the Soviet Union and Austria.

Its conclusion and the proclamation by Austria of a policy of permanent neutrality have been of exceptional significance for the destinies of the Austrian people. In these documents the Austrian Republic has found a reliable guarantee of its independence and has received the opportunity to act vigorously and with great authority in the international arena.

Austria's policy, based on the state treaty and the law on permanent neutrality, has always met with and will continue to meet with the understanding and support of the Soviet Union.

The approaching year will be marked by a historic date, the 40th anniversary of the great victory over Hitlerite fascism. We duly appreciate the fact that Austria retains a good memory of the decisive contribution made to this victory by the Soviet people and remembers the role played by the Soviet Army in liberating the Austrian people from fascism. One of the main lessons of the last war is that the principle of territorial integrity and inviolability of borders must be rigorously observed and respected by all states. Without this, peace cannot be maintained. Another of its lessons is no less important: One should struggle against war before it breaks out. Now, when the situation in the world has become seriously exacerbated, this conclusion is especially topical.

The number one question in international life today is how to avert a nuclear catastrophe. It is our firm conviction that this can be done. The surest way of doing it is to limit the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race. It has assumed such a scale that it can get out of hand at any moment. In order to halt it, it is especially important not to permit the militarization of space. That is why the Soviet Union advocates the working out of solutions to ban space attack weapons, including antisatellite systems. This would considerably facilitate the achievement of mutually acceptable accords on the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments. In order for these and other proposals of ours aimed at averting a nuclear catastrophe to become reality, reciprocal steps from the West are needed, primarily from the United States.

Quite a few statements have been made in the United States recently about the desire to halt the arms race and to relax international tension. We, of course, would welcome it only if these statements were at last to be followed by practical steps. The Soviet Union's response to them will be constructive. As Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, stressed: We, together with the countries of the socialist community, have done and will do everything in our power to normalize the world's political climate and to avert the threat of war hanging over mankind. We hope that this purpose will be served by the Soviet-American meeting in Geneva that has just been announced.

Mr Federal Chancellor, Comrade Tikhonov went on to say, we have held detailed talks. As before, they have passed in an atmosphere of goodwill and mutual understanding. From both sides a striving toward cooperation for the good of the Soviet and the Austrian peoples and in the interests of European and universal peace was displayed. All this reaffirms that there are good prospects for Soviet-Austrian relations, Comrade Tikhonov said in conclusion.

Banquet Attendance Cited

LD261642 Moscow TASS in English 1629 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 26 TASS -- A dinner in honor of visiting Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz of Austria was given on behalf of the Soviet Government in the Kremlin today.

During the dinner which passed in a friendly atmosphere Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., and Fred Sinowatz exchanged speeches.

Present at the dinner from the Soviet side were Geydar Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., Pyetr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of culture of the U.S.S.R., and other officials. Fred Sinowatz is staying in the Soviet Union since Saturday on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Sinowatz Speech

LD261718 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 26 TASS -- "Relations between Austria and the Soviet Union have long been basing on a solid foundation of mutual confidence. Despite the difference of social systems this confidence enables us to continue developing relations between our countries in the spirit of friendship in a construcitve way, to the mutual advantage of our states". This was stressed by Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria Fred Sinowatz. He spoke today at a dinner in the Kremlin given by the USSR Government in his honour.

Touching upon the status of perpetual neutrality chosen by the Republic of Austria and sealed by the constitution, Fred Sinowatz stressed that it serves the preservation and consolidation of peace and Austria's independence. He said Austria views its neutrality not only as a means of preserving its independence but also as a stabilizing element, an element promoting consolidation of peace in the international community of states.

Fred Sinowatz stressed that, in his opinion, two main concrete tasks must be given priority now. They are disarmament, which is extremely necessary for safeguarding world peace, and the removal of a considerable number of crisis seats in the world which represent danger and equally contradict the strivings of all peoples to safeguard world peace and peaceful coexistence. He said Austria's foreign policy is aimed above all at serving the cause of world peace. Therefore Austria supports constructive aspirations that are aimed at promoting effective measures for disarmament and arms control, that have a vital importance of the whole world and are a most important goal of the entire world public.

The Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation adopted in Helsinki, Fred Sinowatz stressed, "must continue serving a steady guide for the continuation of the process of detente, must make peace in Europe more secure and the life of people more humane."

Sinowatz Interviewed by GDR Radio

LD260032 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Correspondent Werner Czogalla interview with Austrian Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz in Moscow on 26 November -- recorded]

[Text] [Czogalla] Federal Chancellor, you have just come from your negotiations with Nikolay Tikhonov, the Soviet premier. What bilateral questions did you discuss?

[Sinowatz] Let me begin by saying that our talk took place in a very good atmosphere. The development of relations between our states is exemplary. We chose economic cooperation as the keypoint of our talks. There were very concrete agreements to strengthen cooperation, specifically as regards industrial projects on which we propose to cooperate. I am very satisfied with the result of this talk.

[Czogalla] Federal Chancellor, Dr Sinowatz, although your visit is due to end only tomorrow, what results in Austro-Soviet cooperation emerged today?

[Sinowatz] I believe that one must state that the Soviet Union respects and appreciates Austria's policy after the Austrian state treaty based on perpetual neutrality. On this basis, cooperation has been intensified in the last decade. It was clearly stated in our talks today that there exist further possibilities for cooperation. They concern the economic and also the cultural field, such as the activities of our Friendship Societies. I may say even now, before my call tomorrow on Chernenko, the general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, that my visit has been successful and that still better cooperation may be expected in the years ahead.

[Czogalla] You recently visited the GDR, Federal Chancellor. You commented elsewhere on this visit. However, I would still like to avail myself of this opportunity to ask what possibilities you see of increasing the fruitful cooperation and collaboration with the GDR.

[Sinowatz] My talks in Berlin with Herr Honecker showed that we can cooperate further in the economic and cultural field. Herr Honecker said that the GDR is determined to treble the volume of trade, which doubled in the last five years. A good foundation exists. Basically, and this applies to my visits to the Soviet Union and GDR, it is very good and important that, even during a difficult phase in world affairs, countries with different social and economic systems can cooperate. Austria has proved this by its cooperation with the Soviet Union and GDR.

[Czogalla] Let me end this interview for GDR Radio, Federal Chancellor; the Soviet Union and the United States have agreed on fresh negotiations with the aim of reaching mutually acceptable agreements on the whole range of questions pertaining to nuclear and space weapons. What, in your view, is decisive for the success of these fresh negotiations that concern the survival of mankind?

[Sinowatz] There is no question that the world's eye is on these negotiations. For us, nuclear arming and the risk of weapons in space is so great a danger that, even as a neutral state, we cannot ignore it. We have always called for a policy of peace, detente, and disarmament. We believe that the moral force of our voice, albeit the voice of a small state, carries weight. I have always been more optimistic than others and have always held that one should not dramatise this difficult phase in world politics. I believe after my visit to the Soviet Union that there are good starting points for a renewed dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States and that these coming talks are being taken very, very seriously. I hope that next year will be an important year for world peace.

Addresses Meeting

LD262333 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Fred Sinowatz, federal chancellor of Austria, visited the House of Friendship with Foreign Countries today where he met the aktiv of the Soviet-Austrian Friendship Society.

Here is a report from our correspondent Konstantin Patsyuk:

Austria has many friends in our country, and representatives of the Soviet public, including activisits from the Soviet-Austrian Friendship Society, have gathered here in this room today. Our countries are good neighbors and are linked by varied relations in economics, science and technology, culture, and sport. These relations are developing for the good of the peoples of the two countries, on principles of equality and mutual advantage. Fresh and persuasive confirmation of this is the construction and commissioning of the Zhlobin metallurgical works. Political contacts between the leaders of our countries have become regular and the current visit to the USSR by Austrian Chancellor Fred Sinowatz also bears witness to this. He was warmly received today at the House of Friendship with peoples of foreign countries. Addressing those gathered, he specifically said:

[Begin recording in German fading into Russian translation] Allow me to speak today not in diplomatic language but to say how I feel personally when one is talking of our countries' relations. Close contacts have been established between the peoples of both countries: my daughter, for example, who studied Russian and who was in your country with her contemporaries and who has been left with indelible impressions of meetings with Soviet people. The hours spent in your country were, so to say, hours of peace and friendship, and there are tens of thousands of such meetings and millions of such hours.

The conclusion which we Austrians have reached for ourselves during the country's historical development is that we must live in peace and friendship with the Soviet Union and with our neighbors. In 1945 I was a witness to the country's liberation by the Soviet Army. A new historic stage then began for us as young people. In 1955 the Treaty on the Restoration of Independence of Democratic Austria was signed. This was a great hour for Austria. The treaty brought sovereignty, independence, and unity to our state. Our country's experience again proves that peaceful coexistence is possible and that cooperation between states with differing social systems is possible. [end recording]

This assessment of our relations, given by the Austrian chancellor in his speech, should be augmented by the words of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, addressed to Austrian readers in the book published by the Edition Roetzer Publishing House. Good-neighborliness and cooperation between our countries, he stressed, is also our good joint contribution to the construction of healthy peaceful relations between all European states.

USSR, AUSTRIAN AIR SERVICES COOPERATION DISCUSSED

LD262241 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 26 TASS -- A conversation between USSR Minister of Civil Aviation B. Bugayev and Austria's Federal Minister of Transport F. Lacina was held here today. Questions of further development of Soviet-Austrian cooperation in air services were discussed. F. Lacina also had a meeting with USSR Minister of the Aircraft Industry I. Silayev.

FRG LEADERS CRITICIZE POLAND VISIT POSTPONEMENT

LD240949 Moscow TASS in English 0921 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Bonn November 24 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Serov Reports:

West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's decision to postpone indefinitely his visit to the Polish People's Republic has come under criticism from West German politicians.

Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the Social Democratic Bundestag faction, demanded from the government a clear explanation of the causes behind that step, and pointed to the intrigues of certain forces in the conservative CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/ Christian Social Union] bloc, which had been making every effort to thwart the visit.

He meant those forces in West Germany which are trying in every way to hamper the improvement of West Germany's relations with Poland and dialogue with socialist countries in general. Just before the visit was about to begin, one of the leaders of the "union of expellees", CDU Bundestag Deputy Herbert Hupka, again called for the restoration of "Germany within the 1937 borders" and claimed that the treaties concluded by West Germany with socialist countries, in particular, with Poland, "were not treaties on the recognition of borders".

In view of the intrigues of those forces, Social Democratic Bundestag Deputy Klaus Immer pointed out in a telegram addressed to Genscher that the minister had to all appearances "yielded to pressure from the CDU/CSU revanchists". Genscher's decision to postpone his visit to Poland was characterised by Immer as a "relapse of the cold war, which can by no means contribute to the restoration of the climate of trust in Europe."

USSR-SPAIN COOPERATION PANEL HOLDS 1ST MEETING

PM261534 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Development of Cooperation"]

[Text] The first session of the mixed Soviet-Spanish Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Industrial Cooperation was held in Moscow on 21-23 November. The present state of affairs in trade between the USSR and Spain, its future prospects, and the prospects for further development of bilateral economic and industrial cooperation were examined. The sides noted that the economic and industrial cooperation agreement concluded in February 1984 offers broad scope for the further development of trade, economic, and industrial ties between the USSR and Spain. The commission approved specific measures aimed at its implementation.

The Soviet delegation was headed by A.N. Manzhulo, chairman of the commission's Soviet part and deputy minister of foreign trade, and the Spanish delegation by L. de Velasco Rami, chairman of the commission's Spanish part and Spanish secretary of state for trade. Taking part in the session's work were USSR Ambassador to Spain V.V. Dubinin and Spanish Ambassador to the USSR J.L. Xifra.

CHEYSSON NOTES DANGERS OF SPACE WEAPONS

LD262226 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2032 GMT 23 Nov 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyakov]

[Text] Claude Cheysson, France's minister for external relations, has made an official 1-day visit to Copenhagen. Following his talks with Denmark's leaders, he delivered a lecture to members of the Danish Atlantic Association. In his speech, Cheysson pointed out the danger of the U.S. Administration's plans to deploy nuclear weapons in space. The French minister observed that the current opinion in the United States that the deployment of nuclear weapons in space will make it possible to attain superiority over the Soviet Union, has no foundation.

The Soviet Union, Cheysson stressed, has always adopted countermeasures. Attention is drawn in Copenhagen to the fact that Cheysson's statements were made soon after the French minister's visit to Washington, where, according to him, he was informed about the U.S. Administration's opinion on future strategy.

CEMA-FINLAND COOPERATION COMMISSION SESSION HELD

PM231438 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 18 Nov 84 p 3

[TASS report: "Fruitful Cooperation"]

[Text] Helsinki, 16 Nov -- The 12th annual session of the commission for cooperation between CEMA and Finland ended here today. It was held under the chairmanship of Finnish Foreign Trade Minister Jermu Laine.

Participating in the session were delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and Finland. Reports were heard on the activity of the commission's working groups, recommendations were examined on the further expanding of ties in the sphere of trade, science, technology, machine-building, chemicals, transport, statistics, and standardization, and plans were approved for work in 1985. The session's protocol notes that the mutually beneficial economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the CEM countries and Finland is developing fruitfully.

On the comission's recommendations, the document points out, 78 agreements on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation have been concluded between the competent organs and organizatiors of the CEMA countries involved and organizations and firms in Finland and are being successfully implemented. The commission noted that trade and economic relations are continuing to develop in the light of the sides' interests. Trade turnover between the CEMA countries and Finland totaled R5.3 billion last year. Over 28 percent of Finland's foreign trade turnover went to the CEMA countries.

Addressing the protocol signing ceremony, J. Laine stressed that the fruitful cooperation between CEMA and Finland is being implemented in full accord with the principles of the CSCE Final Act whose 10th anniversary will be celebrated in the summer of 1985.

MURMANSK'S PTITSYN LEADS DELEGATION TO FINLAND

PM221526 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report "Good-neighborly Contacts"]

[Text] Helsinki, 21 Nov -- At the invitation of the leadership of the Finnish Center Party a CPSU delegation comprising V.N. Ptitsyn, CPSU Central Committee member, Murmansk CPSU Obkom first secretary, and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy (delegation head); A.P. Kharlamov, CPSU Central Auditing Commission member and chief editor of SELSKAYA ZHIZN; and I.P. Rozdorozhnyy, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, has arrived here. The delegation was met by P. Vayrynen, chairman of the Center Party and Finnish minister of foreign affairs; S. Kaariainen, secretary general of the party; and others. V.M. Sobolev, USSR ambassador to Finalnd, was also in the welcoming party.

U.S., IRAQ TO RESUME DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

LD271122 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Washington November 27 TASS -- The United States and Iraq have reached an understanding fully to restore their diplomatic relations broken off in 1967 and the understanding takes effect immediately, it was announced in the White House following President Reagan's meeting with the visiting Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Tariq 'Aziz.

Commenting on the decision, a high-ranking administration spokesman said that it was not a pointer to any major changes in the policies of both countries. He stressed that the American-Israeli relationship which, he said, was now stronger than ever remained unchanged.

SUPREME SOVIET COUNCILS APPROVE USSR-YAR TREATY

LD231224 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Today at the Kremlin, a joint session of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of the Union and Council of Nationalities took place. It was conducted by Comrade Ponomarev, chairman of the Council of Nationalities commission, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and CPSU Central Committee secretary. Taking part in the session's work were: Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Zimyanin, deputy chairman of the commission of the Council of Nationalities and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Comrade Rusakov, member of the commission of the Council of Nationalities and CPSU Central Committee secretary. Comrade Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of Nationalities was present at the session.

Discussion took place of USSR Council of Ministers' proposals, submitted by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the commissions' decision, on the ratification of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the YAR, signed in Moscow on 9 October this year. On behalf of the Soviet Government, the USSR first deputy foreign minister, Comrade Korniyenko, delivered a report at the session. Participants in the discussions proposed that the treaty be approved and recommended for ratification by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Speaking in conclusion, Comrade Ponomarev noted that the YAR opposes imperialist interference in the Near East, and supports the independence and sovereignty of the region's countries and a just, all-embracing settlement of the Near East conflict with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO, the sole legal representative of the Palestinian people. The YAR supports Soviet proposals on convening an international conference to solve this problem.

The treaty submitted for discussion, Comrade Ponomarev said, is a natural result of the development of relations for over half a century between our countries, which rest on the sound basis of the Soviet-Yemeni treaties concluded in 1928 and 1964. At the same time, it reflects a new and high level attained in these relations in various fields, in political, trade and economic, scientific and technical, and cultural cooperation.

The international significance of the treaty is also important. The treaty records the aspiration of the signatories to assist in the prevention of war, the consolidation of peace and security of peoples, and the relaxation of international tension; to actively cooperate in curbing the arms race; to struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, and any forms of racism, including Zionism; and to guarantee the sovereignty, freedom, independence, and progress of peoples.

American imperialism and its accomplices are to blame for the state of dangerous tension being maintained in the Near East and the adjacent waters of the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf, and other areas, Boris Ponomarev continued. In this situation, the consultations on international problems envisaged in the treaty, which will enable an exchange of opinion on a wide range of issues, including those connected with the situation in these regions, gain special significance.

The Soviet-North Yemen treaty fully serves the interests of our peoples and the aims and principles of the UN Charter, and in no way is directed against third countries," he said.

The signing of the treaty and its ratification by the YAR People's Constituent Assembly, which has already taken place, have been greeted with satisfaction by the people of that country. The treaty was also approved by our friends in other countries, including those in Democratic Yemen.

The new Soviet-North Yemen treaty, Boris Ponomarev declared, is in full accordance with the USSR's foreign policy course, which is aimed at developing and deepening friendly cooperation with the developing countries and, supporting the struggle of peoples toward strengthening their sovereignty and national independence and their right to determine their own future.

Comrade Ponomarev put forward a proposal to approve the submitted treaty and recommend that the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ratify it. The proposal was adopted unanimously.

LIBYA'S JABIR VISITS OFFICER TRAINING CENTER

PM241438 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Nov 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit to 'Vystrel' Courses"]

[Text] Brigadier General, Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Armed Forces, who is on an official visit to the Soviet Union, visited the Marshal of the Soviet Union B.M. Shaposhnikov "Vystrel" Higher Officer Training Courses on 22 November. The Libyan guest familiarized himself with training facilities and the organization of the teaching process. Explanations were provided by Colonel General D.A. Dragunskiy, chief of the courses.

Brig-Gen Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir was accompanied by Colonel General D.A. Grinkevich, chief of the Ground Forces General Staff.

COMMENTARY ON CLOSURE OF IRANIAN-SOVIET SOCIETY

NC241140 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1800 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, 41 years ago -- in November 1943 -- an outstanding event was recorded in the history of Soviet-Iranian relations with the establishment of the Iranian-Soviet Cultural Relations Society in Tehran.

The founding of this society manifested the great interest of Iran's social circles in becoming acquainted with their northern neighbor and the wish to expand the exchange of cultural values between the two nations. Malek ol-Sho'ara Bahar, Sadeq Hedayat, Dehkhoda, and Sa'id Nafisi were among the many outstanding authors, poets, scholars, and dignitaries who founded this society. Branches of the society were established in Tabriz, Rasht, Esfahan, Mashhad, and other Iranian cities.

Due to the Iranian people's interest in learning Russian, officials of the society formed Russian-language classes and many of Iran's outstanding translators began their acquaintance with this language in these classes.

However, the antidemocratic monarchy did not help the expansion and deepening of cultural relations between our two countries, and obstructed and limited the activities of the Iranian-Soviet Cultural Relations Society. Countless efforts were made to close this society, and publication of the society's magazine PAYAM-E NOVIN was banned.

With the victory of the antimonarchical and anti-imperialist revolution of 11 February in Iran, a new phase started in the activities of the Iranian-Soviet Cultural Relations Society. Iran's youths, students, workers, and officers -- not only in the capital, but also in other cities -- started participating in the society's activities. They wanted to gain more information on the life of their northern neighbor and on the social, economic, and cultural achievements of the Soviet people throughout the years of Soviet rule. Among the topics that interested them were the solution of the nationalities problem in the Soviet Union and the successes scored in the fields of education, housing, and health as well as the Soviet Government's peace-seeking foreign policy.

After the revolution, Russian-language classes gained special popularity. Talented Iranian youths expressed great interest in learning this language and they translated works by Soviet authors. However, the Iranian people's wave of interest to become acquainted with the Soviet Union did not please Iran's conservative circles. In 1980 the Russian-language classes were stopped. Following this, steps were taken to limit the activities of the society itself. First Soviet films were banned, and later photography exhibitions were also banned. The society's library was closed down, and in August 1981 the society's activities were completely banned.

The news of the closure of the Iranian-Soviet Cultural Relations Society saddened not only the Iranians, but the Soviet people as well. Our societies were formed in order to attain a respectable objective -- to assist the two nations to exchange their experiences and knowledge, and to get to know each other.

As for the Soviet-Iranian Cultural Relations Society, this society continues its activities of acquainting the Soviet people with the life, culture, and problems of the Iranian people, and it also tries to inform Iranian social circles of the life and achievements of the Soviet people. This helps to intensify good understanding and cooperation between the Soviet and Iranian people and is in the interest of both nations.

MACHINERY PLANT FILLS IRAN'S ORDERS FOR EQUIPMENT

NC221225 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow's Dynamo Factory which manufactures electrical machinery, has filled a new order placed by Iran. This plant manufactures various electrical equipment for a number of Iranian industrial, transportation, and construction units. The plant has also produced a number of electrical brakes that are widely used in urban transportation, as a result of orders from a number of countries, including Iran. In a few days a number of small electrical motors, which will be installed in the [word indistinct] (?furnaces) of the Esfahan Steel Mill that was constructed with Soviet cooperation, will be sent to Iran. Electrical magnets and special cut-off switches for transformers are among the products being sent to Iran.

Nikolay [name indistinct], chairman of Dynamo Factory's export division, said in an interview with a Radio Moscow correspondent: Our factory has been filling orders by various Iranian companies and organizations for a decade. Opinions expressed in Iran on these industrial products show that they enjoy a good reputation and that Iranian experts speak of their high quality and durability. By the end of the current year, another quantity of technical equipment manufactured by the Dynamo Factory will be sent to Iran.

IMPERIALISTS PROFITING FROM IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

NC241057 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Excerpt] Western governments ignited the Iran-Iraq war over 4 years ago to hinder the anti-imperialist struggles of Iran and Iraq and to stifle the two nations in order to impose their will and diktat on them. Throughout subsequent years, Western governments have been regularly pouring oil on this war, which annually destroys more than one-third of both countries' budget, forces them to regress instead of achieving social and economic progress, leads to high prices and inflation, and results in a sharp decline in the people's standard of living.

Millions of people are confronting poverty and deprivation while big businessmen are pocketing great profits through speculation. The imperialist arms' dealers and other businessmen are profiting the most from the Iran-Iraq war. For example, the U.S. magazine FORTUNE happily reported that thanks to the Iran-Iraq war, oil tankers' owners make up to $1.5 million in extra profits with each trip to the Persian Gulf. Lloyds and other large Western insurance companies are exploiting the war and have trebled their incomes from insurance deals in this area. Thus, the sorrow, grief, blood, and tears of millions of Iranians and Iraqis have turned into a downpour of gold coins on the heads of the wealthy in the West and on the heads of local tradesmen and businessmen who are affiliated with them.

The continuation of the Iran-Iraq war gives the U.S. imperialists and their allies the hope of imminent materialization of their plans to make the entire area of southwestern Asia subservient to their military and political diktats, as well as the materialization of the plans to revive the plundering by Western monopolies in this region. It is for this purpose that the U.S. Navy has been drawn into the Persian Gulf area. U.S. military bases are being expanded and new U.S. bases are being set up where nuclear weapons are stockpiled. Washington is deploying the so-called Rapid Deployment Force in this region. The Pentagon's generals are threatening Iran and other countries that have adopted anti-imperialist positions, with nuclear weapons.

The Iran-Iraq war further aggravates the entire international situation. This international situation has been primarily aggravated because of the aggressive policies of U.S. imperialists who want to ensure their evil intentions and who are threatening mankind with nuclear disaster in order to achieve their sinister ends.

Not only the Soviet Government and other socialist governments, but also many members of the Nonaligned Movement and UN members have called for a halt to the Iran-Iraq war. In a message to the Iranian and Iraqi Governments, the Algerian Foreign Ministry pointed out that the time has come for death and destruction to be replaced by talks and negotiations for the sake of peace and understanding, so that all the necessary steps can be taken to achieve a just solution that conforms with the lofty interests of the Iranian and Iraqi nations and the entire Islamic society.

The Tudeh Party of Iran and the Iraqi Communist Party [words indistinct] their nations' ideals and interests and the defenders of these ideals and interests issued a joint communique recently after their talks. The joint communique states that the interests of the two neighboring countries dictate that this war be ended on the basis of a just and democratic peace, without the usurpation of each other's territories, the return to borders that existed before the outbreak of the war, and based on respect for sovereignty and the right to independently choose their own social and economic systems. Following this kind of policy will lead to the solution of problems in Iranian-Iraqi relations, create favorable grounds for the implementation of the constructive duties of both nations, help them in their resistance against the diktats of the U.S. Administration and other imperialist governments, and elevate the credibility and prestige of both countries in the region in particular, and on the international scene in general.

We can hear the voice of the great humanitarian poet and sage Sa'di who called on us to sow the seeds of friendship and to uproot enmity. Acting according to the testament of this great poet and sage of Shiraz fully conforms with the basic interests of the Iranian and Iraqi nations and mankind.

TASS CITES IRANIAN, IRAQI BATTLE REPORTS

LD221448 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Baghdad November 22 TASS -- As the communique of the Iraqi High Military Command says, the Iraqi Air Force intensively bombed on Wednesday for a second day in a row concentrations of troops, depots and communications of the enemy in the central sector of the front. Iraqi Army units attacked Iranian frontline positions on the northern sector and killed tens of enemy soldiers, infantry shelters and other military facilities.

A spokesman for the Iraqi naval command and coastal defences said that the blockade of Khark Island and other Iranian ports in the Persian Gulf would continue. Speaking in an interview with the newspaper AL-THAWRAH, he said that Iraqi naval forces hit 298 sea targets in the zone of combat operations in the Persian Gulf over the past two years.

Nicosia November 22 TASS -- The military communique issued by the IRNA news agency (Iran) points out that yesterday Iranian air defences repelled several enemy airforce raids.

Artillery duels were fought on some sectors of the Iran-Iraq front. Iranian troops destroyed enemy combat positions and depots and killed tens of enemy soldiers.

ISRAEL SEEN CONTINUING 'TERROR' IN SOUTH LEBANON

LD251318 Moscow TASS in English 1251 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Text] Beirut November 25 TASS -- Israeli aggressors are continuing terror and repressions against civilians. According to reports reaching here, yesterday Israeli units and their flunkeys from the "army of south Lebanon" surrounded the village of Yahmar, not far from Nabatiyah, and opened fire on it. The village was fully blocked up by the occupationists. Wholesale searches and round ups were held by interventionists in Saida and a number of other towns and settlements in the south of Lebanon.

The outrages perpetrated by Israelis are the cause of wrath and indignation of the population of the occupied areas. Mass anti-Israeli actions were held in the 'Ayn al-Hilwah Palestinian refugee camp. Its residents staged a general strike and a demonstration of protest.

In the past 24 hours Lebanese patriots conducted three successful operations against occupationists. An Israeli armoured carrier was destroyed on the Saida-Tyre highway. Guerrillas fired on an Israeli patrol near the village of 'Abbasiyah. In Saida patriots opened fire on a car which belonged to the puppet "army of south Lebanon".

Negotiations between President of Lebanon Amin al-Jumayyil and Vice-President of Syria 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam have ended in the settlement of Bikfayya. Prime Minister of Lebanon Rashid Karami and a number of Lebanese Government members took part in the negotiations. A number of decisions were taken aimed at stabilizing the situation and carrying out political reforms in Lebanon.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS GCC FOREIGN MINISTERS' SESSION

PM221431 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Conference in Kuwait"]

[Text] Kuwait, 21 Nov -- A conference of foreign ministers of countries in the Arab states' Persian Gulf Cooperation Council has opened here.

It is attended by representatives from Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Oman, and Saudi Arabia. The ministers are meeting to work out the agenda for the conference of the council's heads of state which is scheduled to meet on 27 November in Kuwait. The local press reports that the main issues for the upcoming forum are the Iran-Iraq conflict, the situation in the Near East in general and the Persian Gulf and Lebanon in particular, and also problems pertaining to the broadening of cooperation among the countries in the region.

Speaking at the opening of the conference, Kuwaiti Foreign Minister S. Al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah stressed the urgent need to look for ways of stopping the bloody Iran-Iraq war, which is draining the two states' resources and poses a grave threat to stability in the Persian Gulf region and to international security.

ACADEMICIANS CONFER WITH ARAB OIL EXPORTERS

PM211443 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Shevchenko report: "Seminar of Experts"]

[Text] A seminar on energy problems involving representatives of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Companies [OAPEC] has been held in Moscow. It was the first meeting on this scale to be held between Soviet and Arab specialists in this field.

Problems of energy resources affect the interests of virtually every country in the world, in many respects determine international policy, and have great influence on the ecological processes taking place in the world. New kinds of energy, nuclear and solar, are being used on an increasingly wide scale. However, oil remains the main energy resource and will retain its important role in the future. Questions related to improving the efficiency of oil field exploitation and the long-term development of the international oil market were therefore at the focus of the seminar participants' attention. Scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and OAPEC was also discussed.

OAPEC Deputy General Secretary Al-Wattari, in a conversation with journalists, observed that a useful exchange of opinions had taken place at the meeting of Soviet and Arab scientists. The Soviet Union, he said, has a wealth of experience in the energy field and it was interesting for us to learn about your country's achievements.

U.S STATE DEPARTMENT CONFIRMS SOMALIA BATTLES

LD261812 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1544 GMT 26 Nov 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] The U.S. State Department has confirmed that battles are in progress between government troops and opposition forces in northwest Somalia, near the port of Berbera, where a U.S. naval and air base is situated. As a result of the offensive launched by rebels, all lines of communication between northern and southern regions of the country have been cut. Government troops have been forced to retreat to the big towns, having completely lost control of the rural areas. Unable to restrain the opposition, the military is carrying out bloody reprisals and making mass arrests among the civilian population. Over the past month, about 100 Somalians have been shot without trial. Observers do not exclude the possibility of the United States interfering in Somalian affairs, out of concern for the future of its military bases on the country's territory.

MOSCOW VIEWS FRENCH-IVORY COAST EXERCISES

LD262224 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Viktor Vinogradov commentary]

[Text] The French news agency reports that joint French-Ivory Coast military exercises have begun. Now an analysis from Viktor Vinogradov, an observer of the Soviet Armed Forces daily KRASNAYA ZVEZDA.

This is the largest-ever demonstration of French military might in the record of West Africa. The exercise involves reportedly 1,700 French paratroopers from crack units stationed on bases in Abidjan, Dakar, and Libreville, as well as about 3,000 Ivory Coast troops. French warships sail into the Gulf of Guinea; a large number of aircraft and helicopters are also taking part in the exercise. A special feature of the exercise lies in the intention of Paris to test the combat readiness of its so-called Rapid Deployment Force, which is copied on the American force of this kind. According to the French defense minister, Charles Hernu, one major task of the Rapid Deployment Force is to be ready to meet immediately a request for assistance from countries with whom France has standing agreements on military aid.

But actually the idea is to immediately interfere in the internal affairs of African countries. Certainly this is a dangerous military and political tendency. What sort of tendency is it? Let's recall that the Reagan administratin created the so-called Central Command -- Centcom for short. It has at its disposal crack units of the Rapid Deployment Force, that has already been tested in the Middle East and East Africa. Washington devised this force as the most convincing trump card in the U.S. political maneuvers in the Middle East, Southwest Asia and East Africa. London, too, has been training special super mobile units of pacification for a comparatively long period. And Paris is not lagging behind, as the events in Chad have shown, and as the exercise with the Ivory Coast, imperialist rapid deployment forces of the leading NATO countries are acting in an increasingly more coordinated way.

One of their main objects is Africa north of the equator, where Washington and Paris would like to supplement zones of economic and political influence by the West with zones of intimidation, with the help of the various rapid deployment forces intended for intervention.

TASS CITES ANGOP ON PROBLEMS CAUSED BY S. AFRICA

LD261102 Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Dakar November 26 TASS -- Angola's economic difficulties have been caused first and foremost by the aggression of the Republic of South Africa [RSA], says the commentary of the Angolan news agency ANGOP issued through the channels of the PANA agency. The undeclared war against Angola has been continued since the first day of proclamation of the republic's independence, ANGOP points out.

The MPLA-Workers Party [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and the government of the People's Republic of Angola do not conceal the difficult economic situation in the country at the present time, the report says. Yet the Angolan leadership categorically denies the explanation of these difficulties by certain "internal political causes", which is spread by some mass media, ANGOP stresses. The Republic of South Africa has recourse not only to direct acts of aggression with the use of the regular army, but also equips and sends armed gangs into the Angolan territory.

The bandits are perpetrating crimes against the peaceful population, exploding important economic objectives, doing their utmost to destabilize the situation in Angola and cause a crisis. Many Angolans were forced to leave their native parts and have been left homeless and without means of subsistence. In the southern Huila and Cunene Provinces, which have been particularly heavily hit by the consequences of South African aggression and the bandit sorties of UNITA,[National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] more than a million people have now found themselves in a position of refugees. This is the real state of things, and the government ofthe People's Republic of Angola would wish the world public know the turth about it, ANGOP in conclusion.

PRAVDA INTERNATIONAL REVIEW EXAMINES CHAD ISSUE

PM261109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[Nikolay Prozhogin "International Review"]

[Excerpt] Long Arms

The aforementioned visit to Washington by C. Cheysson, French minister for external relations, gave the Western press, and particularly the American press, occasion to compare the events unfolding in such essentially different countries as Nicaragua and Chad. The head of the French foreign policy department himself, speaking about the "astonishing campaign mounted in the American press this week," declared that it reflects "the Americans' desire to demonstrate that their actions with regard to Nicaragua are correct." Here the French Government is "not sure that the American methods in Nicaragua are good."

It follows from press reports that officials in Washington voiced to the French external relations minister their displeasure both with the French troop withdrawal from Chad and with President F. Mitterrand's meeting with Libyan leader M. al-Qadhdhafi, during which Libya's right to "defend its interests in the region" in the event of interference by a "third country" was recognized. The United States perceived the "third country" as meaning itself. If the shoe fits, as the saying goes. Indeed, the American press does not rule out the possibility of direct U.S. interference in the Chadian conflict, although Washington has not yet lost hope of using other people's hands to bank up the fire in that African country torn by civil war.

All this is very reminiscent of the "recommendations" given to the U.S. Administration by the aforementioned right-wing American organization, the Heritage Foundation. In its report it calls, inter alia, for neither more nor less than "the use of paramilitary (?) methods to weaken those communist and noncommunist (!) regimes on whose territory the early stages of ferment threatening U.S. interests are possibly (?) already visible."

Let us hope that Chad will not become one more field of application either for these "recommendations" or for the methods to which the United States is already resorting with regard to Nicaragua and a number of other countries in various parts of the world.

USSR PAPER MARKS ETHIOPIA TREATY JUBILEE

PM221557 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Nov 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Today Is the Anniversary of the Signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the USSR and Socialist Ethiopia"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 19 Nov -- A long-term and firm basis for multifaceted ties between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia is provided by the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, whose 6th anniversary will be celebrated on 20 November by the peoples of both countries. A specific embodiment of the treaty is the fraternal assistance and support given by the USSR to the ancient African state that has taken the path of socialist building.

Soviet-Ethiopian friendship, conceived at the turn of the century, has long-established traditions. The land of the soviets stood firmly on the side of Ethiopia's brave people during the aggression by Italian fascists. The Assab Oil Refinery and the Bahir Dar Polytechnical Institute, founded with help from the Soviet Union, have been operating successfully for many years now, while the Soviet Red Cross hospital in Addis Ababa enjoys a good reputation. Nevertheless, mutually advantageous bilateral relations truly flourished only after 1974, when Ehiopia's working people overthrew the feudal monarchy regime. The USSR was the first to offer a helping hand to the revolution that had become the target of aggressive intrigues by imperialism. The Assab Combine has been modernized over the last decade, and the (Mugere) Cement Plant was commissioned.

Soviet people's internationalism is fully manifested at present, when 12 of Ethiopia's 14 provinces have been hit by drought. The USSR responded immediately to the Ethiopian leadership's request to help liquidate its consequences. Food, medicines, and equipment for artesian well drilling were urgently shipped there. Three-fourths of all foodstuffs are delivered to the calamity-stricken areas by aircraft and helicopters supplied by the Soviet Union. Yusuf Ahmed, Ethiopia's minister of communications and transport and chairman of the Ethiopian-Soviet Committee for Friendship and Solidarity, declared here that this aid is further convincing proof of the effectiveness of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

RYABOV RECEIVES NICARAGUAN PLANNING MINISTER

PM261544 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "In Brief"]

[Text] Ya.P. Ryabov, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman, received H. Ruiz, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front's national leadership and Nicaraguan minister of planning, on 23 November. Questions of economic ties between the USSR and Nicaraguan were discussed during the friendly conversation.

Talks between N.D. Komarov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, and H. Ruiz on trade and economic relations between the two countries in 1985 were held the same day. Nicaraguan Ambassador to the USSR J. Suarez Espinoza took part in the conversation and talks.

U.S. MANEUVERS IN C. AMERICA CRITICIZED

PM261007 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Nov 84 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Captain 2d Class Ye. Nikitin under the rubric "Military-Political Commentary": "Militarist Bacchanalia"]

[Text] "The kind of war that the United States has been waging against Nicaragua for several years is becoming clear," Jaime Wheelock, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, stated the other day. There is not the slightest exaggeration in the statement by the Nicaraguan Government minister. Indeed, all November has been marked by unending war games of all kinds by the U.S. Armed Forces close to Nicaragua's borders to the north and south and on its Pacific and Atlantic seaboards.

This militarist Bacchanalia started on 28 October with Air Force exercises in which ground-attack and reconnaissance aircraft took part. The exercises were held near Nicaragua's borders and along the Gulf of Fonseca.

Then, on 1 November, large-scale U.S. naval "Composite Training Unit 1-85" exercises started. To describe them it need only be said that they saw the participation of the nuclear aircraft carrier Nimitz (more than 80 warplanes aboard), the battleship Iowa, equipped with Tomahawk cruise missiles, two nuclear submarines, missile cruisers, frigates, and destroyers -- more than 25 ships all told.

Suddenly three exercises started in Nicaragua's neighbor Honduras. Yet another ground forces exercise started on 8 November. The same day the navies of the United States, El Salvador, and Honduras embarked on the "King's Guard" exercises in the Gulf of Fonseca -- just 50 miles from the Nicaraguan port of Corinto. Thus, seven exercises were under way simultaneously along virtually all of Nicaragua's borders.

The freedom-loving republic had never known such brazen and blatant military pressure. As observers are noting, exercises in Central America are typified not so much by the execution of training tasks as by direct preparations for conducting war operations. Thus, the special forces from Fort Bragg, North Carolina and Fort Gulick, Panama, rehearsed operations to "combat insurrectionists" together with Honduran troops. Military construction work to safeguard future operations is being carried out under cover of the exercises.

In particular, a sapper company from Fort Bragg is building military highways from Palmerola, where the U.S. Armed Forces have set up their headquarters, to Nicaragua's borders. Runways are being resurfaced and new ones are being built. U.S. Navy ships are engaged in intelligence gathering along the Nicaraguan coast and are intruding into Nicaragua's territorial waters. All this attests that previously planned preparations for aggression are under way under the guise of exercises.

Continuing the campaign of threats and blackmail against Nicaragua, the Pentagon is preparing for new military maneuvers code-named "Rapid Penetration." They will commence on 30 November on the United States' Atlantic seaboard. Taking part in them will be the 24th Mechanized Division based at Fort Stewart, Georgia, and units and subunits of the 82d Paratroop and the 101st Airborne Divisions -- more than 16,000 servicemen in all. UPI stresses that leave and discharges in a number of military units have been suspended in connection with the maneuvers.

All these military demonstrations are aimed at pressuring the Sandinist government, inspiring confidence in the counterrevolutionary rabble within Nicaragua, stirring up chauvinist crackpots in the United States itself, and finally, and most importantly, rehearsing ways of directly invading Nicaragua.

The preparations for large-scale military action against the Nicaraguan revolution are provoking angry condemnation worldwide. People of goodwill in all corners of the world are stating their total support for the courageous people of the land of Sandino.

TASS REPORTS ON POLICE 'TASK FORCE' IN GRENADA

LD262103 Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Georgetown November 26 TASS -- A paramilitary police, so-called "task force" is being hastily knocked together on U.S. occupied Grenada. 35 policemen have already underwent a four weeks' training by U.S. "instructors". Officers for this force will be trained by British "specialists" on the Barbados island.

Though the U.S. ambassador at Saint George's said the main aim of the paramilitary police is combatting the "penetration of the island by hostile elements", it is believed in the political circles of the Caribbean countries that its true purpose is the struggle against the movement for immediate withdrawal of U.S. forces and restoration of democracy in Grenada. This movement is now on the rise.

POSSIBILITY OF STROESSNER RESIGNATION VIEWED

PY212044 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Commentary by observer Yevgeniy (Nadezhkin)]

[Text] Recently, the Paraguayan people again started talking about dictator Stroessner's possible resignation. A short time ago, the magazine EL PUEBLO, the mouthpiece of the Febrerista Revolutionary Party [PRF], reported that the Paraguayan Army High Command had, with Stroessner's approval, held a meeting to discuss this matter.

According to what was said, the participants in the meetings proposed Military School Commander General Gerardo Johanssen to replace Stroessner in the event of his resignation from the presidency.

The weekly SENDERO, the mouthpiece of the Paraguayan Episcopal Conference, has stated that the inhabitants of Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, openly talk about the upcoming important political changes. However, this is not new because much has already been said and written about Stroessner's resignation. Let us see how various political parties and opposition movements of Paraguay received this news: The Colorado Popular Movement stated in the documents approved during its plenary meeting that Paraguay is enduring one of the most difficult and distressing situations in its history and that the institutionalization of violence, the deprivation of human rights, and the government's flagrant arbitrariness constitute an inadmissible abuse and that the current regime is totally opposed to the actions of a legitimate government.

The Colorado Party believes that the current crisis can be resolved through a process of democratic, peaceful, and organized changes conducted by all the democratic parties and all the sectors of the national community. However, some PRF leaders advocate an understanding with Stroessner's dictatorship and negotiations with the United States to move Paraguay's democratization process forward.

Romulo Perina, president of the Christian Democratic Party, which has not yet been granted legal status by the dictatorship, is also trying to reach an agreement with Stroessner's regime. Perina recently said: I am strongly in favor of erasing all shameful blemishes and of starting again from scratch. I am even ready to give up what could be described as justice for the sake of preserving the unity of the nation. We must not center our attention on political parties, but solely on reconciliation.

The stands of the PRF's right wing and of the Christian Democratic leaders have been harshly criticized by most members of these two parties and by large sectors of the community, which call for the need for total unity in the struggle against the fascist dictatorship. All truly patriotic and democratic Paraguayans are promoting the immediate creation of abroad national antidictatorial front to overthrow Stroessner's clan.

The Paraguayan Communist Party is exhorting all democratic and patriotic forces to create united struggle committees [comites unidos de la lucha] throughout the country, because it believes they will constitute a solid foundation for the front. This broad antidictatorial front must not be created just through agreements between opposition party leaders, but rather through an organized struggle by the largest sectors of the Paraguayan community, including the workers, farmers, students, employees, etc. Unfortunately, the Paraguayan Communist Party said in its November 1983 manifesto, as a result of the pressure exerted by the dictatorship and by imperialism and of their anticommunist stand, some opposition leaders do not want to take into account the Paraguayan people's desire for a broad unity of action. For example, some opposition leaders reject the participation of labor, peasant, and other popular organizations in the national reconciliation process. Their antidictatorial remarks are not coupled with concrete actions, and they try to adopt a passive and complacent policy because they do not really want a vast mobilization of the masses nor Paraguay's true democratization.

The only thing evident is that there cannot be democracy with Stroessner. The only way to attain freedom is through the unity of actions of all democratic and patriotic forces of Paraguay. The perpetuation of the reactionary regime with or without Stroessner will only deepen the economic, social, and political crisis because no matter who leads it, a fascist dictatorship is a terrorist power of foreign capital, mainly of U.S. capital.

USSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM HOLDS MEETING

LD261734 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 26 TASS -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR unanimously ratified the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Yemen Arab Republic, signed in Moscow on October 9, 1984.

When this question was discussed at today's meeting the floor was taken on behalf of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the Chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet by Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet Nationalities. He reported that at their joint meeting the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR had studied the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the Yemen Arab Republic. The discussion of the treaty at the meeting of the commissions, Boris Ponomarev said, has confirmed once again that it fully accords with the interests both of the Soviet and the North Yemen peoples, is in line with the Leninist peaceloving foreign policy course of the USSR and is a factor of international stability, first of all in the Middle East region.

Recorded in the new treaty is the intention of both sides to develop and deepen relations of traditional friendship, and all-round cooperation along both state and public lines.

The importance of the treaty should be considered also in the light of the present complex situation in the world when international tension has aggravated to reach dangerous limits and the danger of nuclear catastrophe has grown as a result of the adventuristic policy of the most reactionary circles of imperialism and the arms race that is being spiraled by them, Boris Ponomarev continued. The explosive situation in the Middle East remains. In this connection it is important that the treaty confirms the striving of both sides to facilitate in every way the prevention of war, the strengthening of universal peace and the security of peoples, international detente, to continue the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, to cooperate in the cause of rendering assistance to the just struggle of peoples for ensuring their sovereignty, freedom and independence.

Boris Ponomarev recalled the words said by Konstantin Chernenko in his speech at the dinner in honour of the president of the Yemen Arab Republic 'Ali Abdallah Salih. When characterising the treaty Konstantin Chernenko noted that this important document firmly puts on record the mainstays of further developing our equal cooperation, confirms the principles of strict respect of sovereignty and independence, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and proclaims the solidarity of the USSR and Yemen in the struggle for lasting peace, against hegemonism and all forms of colonialism and racism.

The Foreign Affairs Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities hold, Boris Ponomarev said, that the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Yemen Arab Republic fully accords with the Constitution of the USSR.

Also discussed at today's meeting were questions connected with the holding of the second session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of the eleventh convocation.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR discussed and approved the proposals concerning the agenda and the order of work of the session of the country's supreme body of state power.

The decree of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR "on increasing nature protection in areas of the Far North and in sea areas adjoining the northern coast of the USSR" was adopted at the meeting. Some other questions of state life were also discussed.

JOINT SESSION OF COUNCILS OF ELDERS HELD

LD262151 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Today at the Kremlin a joint session of the Councils of Elders of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of the Union and Council of Nationalities was held. It discussed the agenda and working procedure of the second session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation. Taking part in the session were Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

2D SUPREME SOVIET SESSION OF 1984 OPENS

LD270055 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Excerpt] The second session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation opens today [27 November] in the Great Kremlin Palace at 1000. At the session, drafts for the state plan for economic and social developemtn and the USSR state budget for 1985 will be examined.

The drafts were examined and on the whole approved at a meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. Delivering a speech at this meeting, Comrade Chernenko noted that the rate of growth of the major economic indices is set higher for 1985 than the average for the past 4 years, which makes it possible to reach the level of the 5-year plan tasks in a number of key positions.

Questions connected with the holding of the session were discussed Monday at the meeting of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

DEPUTIES GREET LEADERS; BAYBAKOV GIVES REPORT

LD271046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] The second session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation has begun its work in the Great Kremlin Palace.

It was with tumultuous and prolonged applause that the deputies and guests greeted Comrades Chernenko, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gorbachev, Gromyko, Kunayev, Romanov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Shcherbitskiy, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Rusakov, and Ryzhkov.

The deputies unanimously approved the agenda of the session and its procedure. The following issues have been submitted for discussion: the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for the year 1985, and the progress of the fulfillment of the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for the year 1984; the state budget of the USSR for the year 1985 and the fulfillment of the state budget of the USSR for the year 1983; approval of the decrees of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Deputy Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, read out a report on the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for the year 1985 and on the fulfillment of the plan for the year 1984. He said:

[Begin Baybakov recording] Yet another labor year is nearing its end for our country. The Soviet people, closely united around the Leninist party and its Central Committee, conscious of their lofty patriotic duty, are multiplying their efforts to implement the party's economic strategies, are unfolding a national socialist competition for a fitting celebration of the 40th anniversary of the worldwide historic victory in the Great Patriotic War and the 50th anniversary of the Stakhonovite movement. It is as if the labor and military valor of the Soviet people and their decisiveness to mark the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress with new peaceful achievements to the glory of our motherland have fused in these two jubilee dates.

As is known, on 15 November this year a meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was held. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, made a great speech at the meeting. He analyzed comprehensively the state of the Soviet economy and put forward the topical tasks of economic policy, particularly in the sphere of speeding up scientific-technical progress, intensifying and increasing efficiency of production, all-round reinforcing the regime of economizing labor and material resources, increasing the level of production, plan, and contractual discipline, and improving the system of economic management and control.

Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, gave a report on the draft plan and budget; he gave a detailed account of the development of the national economy for next year. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has basically approved the draft plan and budget for the year 1985 and has adopted the decision to place the instructions and conclusions contained in the speech by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko at the base of the activity of all party, governmental, and economic organs, social organizations, and labor collectives.

Comrade deputies! The USSR Council of Ministers submits for your examination and confirmation the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for the year 1985, the concluding year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, which will draw up the results of tense, creative labor by the Soviet people in fulfilling the tasks laid down by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The plan for next year is based on the decisions of the congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums on the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, the instructions and conclusions contained in the speeches of Comrade Chernenko on key issues of the development of the economy, on raising the standard of living of the people, and ensuring that the country has a reliable defense capacity.

The tasks mapped out in the plan have been determined, proceeding from the 5-year plan and with due consideration for the results of the development of the national economy in 1984, and also for the proposals of labor collectives, of ministries and departments, the councils of ministers of the union republics, party, administrative and trade union organs, which have taken on active part in working out and discussing the projected elements of the plan. In this the deepening of the democratism of our public life and the ever-growing role of the activity of the masses in planning and managing the economy have had their effect.

It should be noted that our economy is developing under conditions of a tense international situation.

True to Leninist principles of foreign policy, the Soviet Union is conducting a firm course toward the peaceful solution of problems that arise, toward interstate relations of equal rights, toward ending the arms race and eliminating the threat of nuclear war. At the same time the Soviet Union is taking the necessary measures to strengthen the country's security and to defend the creative labor of the Soviet people. This immutable policy of our party and government toward the preservation of peace and detente finds understanding and support for the broadest public of the planet and all sober thinking people. [end recording]

Deputy Baybakov dwelled further on the main expected results of the fulfillment of the plan for 1984. He stressed that during the current year the development of positive tendencies in the economy, which were noted in 1983, has continued. The rate of growth of public-sector production has grown, its quality indicators have been improved and, upon this basis, the standard of living of the people has been raised further.

Describing the basic tasks, the rate and the balance of the economic and social development of the USSR in 1985, the rapporteur noted that the plan for next year is oriented upon an increased level of intensification, upon raising the technical level of production, upon the dynamic and well-balanced development of the economy, and upon the maximum use of the production and scientific-technical potential and the reserves within the economy.

It is envisaged that the rate of growth, by indicators covering the whole of the economy, will be somewhat higher than the average annual rate achieved during the period 1981-1984.

It is envisaged that almost the whole increase in national income and 95 percent of the increase in industrial output will be obtained through a growth in productivity of labor, and in agriculture and on the railways the whole increase in production will be achieved as a result of this factor. Proceeding from the projected volumes of material production, the national income used for consumption and accumulation will rise by 3.5 percent, with almost all of the increase in national income being directed to the consumption fund.

In 1985 the growth in production and improvement in quality and range of consumer goods other than food will continue.

Speaking about the development of the agro-industrial complex, Deputy Baybakov noted that major capital investment is being plowed into land improvement. Great attention is paid to the growth of production of grain crops and feeds as the basis for the development of livestock breeding. Concern for man with his growing material and spiritual requirements has always been at the center of our plans, the speaker said. This principle is at the foundation of the 1985 plan too. Real per capita incomes will grow at 3.3 percent, which accords with the task of the 5-year plan for that year. The social consumption funds will rise, and the task of the 5-year plan regarding construction of housing in urban and rural areas will be exceeded.

In conclusion, Deputy Baybakov said: Our party has entered the period of practical preparation for its 27th congress. There is no doubt that the preparation for the congress will bring forth a new general upsurge in the masses' political and labor activity, and will give a powerful impulse to new creative initiatives and innovations, to the achievement of high final results along the whole huge economic front.

Now, Deputy Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance, is delivering a report at the session on the USSR state budget for 1985 and on the fulfillment of the 1983 state budget.

Leader Placement During Report

LD271250 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1130 GMT on 27 November, first program, in a Novosti newscast carries on 8.5-minute video report of the opening session of the Supreme Soviet. Coverage opens with a shot of the audience applauding in the hall, then switches to show a medium close shot of Chernenko, standing unaided and applauding. These are followed by a clip of other Soviet leaders standing and applauding and moving to their places on the presidium.

Occasional shots of the presidium while Baybakov is reading his speech show Soviet leaders seated as follows:

Row one: Voss at center, and unidentified officials; row two: (left to right of screen) Gorbachev, Gromyko, Tikhonov, Chernenko, (empty seat), Ryzhkov, Rusakov, Zimyanin, Kapitonov; row three: Vorotnikov, Solomentsev, Romanov, Shcherbitskiy, Kunayev; row four: Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Aliyev, Shevardnadze, Chebrikov.

Garbuzov is then shown delivering his speech.

GARBUZOV GIVES REPORT; 1ST JOINT MEETING CLOSES

LD271234 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 27 Nov 84

[From the "Novosti" program; speech by Garbuzov at 27 November Supreme Soviet session]

[Text] A report about the country's state budget for 1985 and about the fulfillment of the budget for 1983 was given by Deputy Garbuzov, minister of finance of the USSR:

[Begin Garbuzov video recording -- addressing the Supreme Soviet session] Comrade deputies! During the current year the national economy is developing with great dynamism and moving forward. The efficiency of public-sector production has been raised, the rate of scientific and technical progress has grown, integrated social-economic programs have been implemented successfully, and transport has begun to work in a stable way.

The USSR state budget for 1985 has been worked out proceeding from the decisions of the 26th congress and the subsequent plenums, and from the fundamental political directions of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and instructions of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko on the cardinal national economic and social problems.

The tasks of the budget have been concentrated on the main lines of social development, that is to say, on the intensification of production, the acceleration of the rate of scientific and technical progress, raising labor productivity, and the economy of material, labor, and financial resources by every means. The budget has been drawn up in strict accordance with the state plan. The necessary resources are being allocated for financing the further upsurge in the economy, science, and culture, for raising the standard of living of the people, and strengthening the defense capacity of the state.

The plan and the budget embody in an all-around way the strategic aims of the party and state for the intensification, in every way, of the policy of economy. Of great fundamental significance is Lenin's instruction that socialist production must rest upon self-financing. Self-financing, as a method of measuring income and expenditure in commensurate terms and of intensifying control by the ruble; encouraging initiative and efficiency; and raising economic responsibility for achieving the best end results must everywhere be made factors operating in reality. [applause] [end video recording]

At that point the first joint sitting of the houses of the USSR Supreme Soviet was closed.

RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION REPORTED

PM231411 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 2

[Unnamed special correspondent report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] An RSFSR Council of Ministers session has been held with the participation of leaders of ministries and departments and of the main administrations of the republic's Council of Ministers and central institutions. The Council of Ministers examined the question of the long-term program for developing land reclamation and increasing the effectiveness of the utilization of reclaimed lands in the RSFSR with the aim of further increasing food stocks in light of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) plenum's decisions.

The report by L.B. Yermin, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and the speeches by participants in the session noted that extensive land reclamation work has been done in the republic as a result of the consistent implementation of the CPSU Central Committee May (1966) Plenum's decisions. In the years since then, R37 billion have been invested to this end, making it possible to triple the area of irrigated and drained lands and to carry out soil improvement work over an area of 18 million hectares.

The significance of the relcaimed lands in the republic's overall agricultural production has increased considerably. These lands, which comprise 4.6 percent of the total farmland area, now provide over 14 percent of the gross arable output which includes the entire rice crop, 70 percent of the vegetables crop, and 20 percent of the feed crop.

However, the great potential of land reclamation is not being fully utilized and the vast capital investments channeled into land reclamation are still not producing the requisite return. Two-thirds of the farms on the reclaimed lands have not achieved the projected agricultural crop yield. Scientifically based arable farming systems, industrial techniques, the highly productive strains and hybrids are being introduced too slowly, and insufficient organic and mineral fertilizers are being applied. Resources are being dissipated in the construction of water resources facilities, work connected with the modernization of land reclamation systems is being underrated, and the provision of ancillary agricultural facilities is lagging behind.

The resolution adopted on this question envisages that the area of irrigated lands in the republic as a whole will rise to 10.3 million hectares by the year 2000 and the area of drained lands will rise to 8.8 million hectares, thereby ensuring the production of 10 million metric tons of grain, 44.2 million metric tons of feed units, and other output on these lands.

This Council of Ministers session also examined and, in the main, approved the draft state plan for the economic and social development of the RSFSR and the republic's draft state budget for 1985 and adopted a decision to submit them for examination at the next RSFSR Supreme Soviet session.

KIRGIZ CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD 17 NOV

PM231033 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 18 Nov 84 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A routine plenum of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee was held 17 November 1984.

The plenum was attended by obkom secretaries, first secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms, leaders of ministries and departments who are not Central Committee members, senior executives of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, and leaders of scientific research institutes, irrigation system administrations, and construction subunits.

The plenum discussed the question "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum and the Republic Party Organization's Tasks Stemming From Its Decisions and the Speech Delivered at the Plenum by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

Comrade T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report. The following participated in the debate on the report: R.S. Kulmatov, first secretary of Osh Party Obkom; A. Kozhomkulov, chief of the Kirgiz SSR Main Administration for Water Resources Construction; M.S. Sydykov, first secretary of Naryn Party Obkom; Y. Akhmedaliyeva, team leader of a Komsomol and youth cottongrowing team at the Osh Sovkhoz and Technical College in Kara-Suyskiy Rayon; V.D. Boykov, second secretary of Talas Party Obkom; K.M. Batyrkanov, Kirgiz SSR minister of land reclamation and water resources; E. Aliyev, chairman of Issyk-Kul Oblispolkom; O.D. Alimov, vice president of the Kirgiz SSR Academy of Sciences; Ya. Ya. Vakker, chairman of the board of Kantskiy Rayon's Trud Kolkhoz; K.K. Kokoyev, first secretary of Panfilovskiy Party Raykom; T. Sarbayev, director of the Kirgizgiprovodkhoz Planning Institute; V.Ye. Chemerisov, chairman of the board of the Krasnaya Zarya Kolkhoz in Talas Oblast's Leninpolskiy Rayon; K. Samykbayev, first secretary of Dzhety-Orguzskiy Party Raykom; T.D. Orozbayev, chairman of the board of the V.I. Lenin Kolkhoz in Alamedinskiy Rayom; and S.B. Begaliyev, deputy chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic Gosplan.

The plenum adopted a corresponding resolution on the question under discussion.

The Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee plenum wholly approved and adopted for guidance and execution the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speech delivered there by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and instructed that they should form the basis of all organizational and political activity by party committees, party organizations, soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organs, and public organizations in mobilizing labor collectives to fulfill and overfulfill the current year's targets and the 5-year plan as a whole.

Measures were approved to implement the Long-Term Program for Land Reclamation and for increasing the effectiveness of the utilization of reclaimed lands and intensifying agricultural production in the Kirgiz SSR.

The Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee Plenum assured the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, that the Communists and all working people of Soviet Kirgiziya, like all Soviet people, closely united around their dear Leninist party, will continue to strengthen unremittingly our motherland's economic and defense might on behalf of peace and progress and will make every effort to successfully implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speech delivered there by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, and fulfill unconditionally the 5-year plan targets in order to achieve new successes in communist building. The plenum examined organizational questions.

The plenum released Comrade N.G. Minich from his duties as a member of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee Bureau on his retirement and promoted Comrade V.K. Dolmatov from candidate member to full member of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee Bureau. The plenum released Comrade V.K. Dolmatov from his duties as chief of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department on his transfer to other work and confirmed Comrade I.V. Shimkin as chief of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department and Comrade A.A. Stepanov as chief of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee Administrative Organs Department. The Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee plenum finished its work.

ZIMYANIN SPEAKS AT NOVOSTI AWARD CEREMONY

PM261444 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "The Motherland's Award Presented"]

[Text] NOVOSTI Press Agency has been awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner for services in propagandizing the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and in informing the world public about the Soviet people's achievements.

A ceremonial session devoted to the presentation of the motherland's award to the NOVOSTI collective was held 23 November. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko was enthusiastically elected as the honorary presidium.

The session was addressed by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by the assembled people. On behalf of the Soviet Government, he warmly congratulated NOVOSTI workers on the high award and wished the collective new successes in labor for the good of the socialist homeland.

The high evaluation of NOVOSTI's news and propaganda activity and the award to it, the speaker pointed out, are an expression of the great concern and attention which the Communist Party devotes to the ideological activity.

NOVOSTI -- the news agency of the Soviet public -- occupies an important place in our propaganda system. Expressing the thoughts, desires, and will of the Soviet people and their attitude to everything taking place in the world, the NOVOSTI collective and the agency's creative aktiv convey to all corners of the planet the truth about our great motherland, the historic achievements of the Leninst party and the Soviet people, and socialism's social justice.

NOVOSTI news and publicistic activity reflects the Soviet people's unamimous and full support for the Leninist general course of our dear Communist Party, its Central Committee, and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko. This is a course of improving developed socialism, steadily enhancing the people's material and spiritual potential and well-being, and reliably ensuring our motherland's defense capability. NOVOSTI actively participates in the intensive ideological struggle of the forces of socialism and peace against imperialism, dealing a resolute rebuff to subversive sabotage activity against the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries and exposing the antipopular essence of imperialism and of its policy and ideology and the system of capitalist exploitation and violence, reaction, and aggression.

NOVOSTI's workers and aktiv act throughout the world as heralds of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, the social justice and humanism of the Soviet social system, and all the revolutionary creative activity of our party and people.

In this way your collective makes a worthy contribution to the struggle for the minds and hearts of working people and honest people on all continents.

Along with the growing scale and complexity of the historic tasks which our party and people are resolving, the volume and responsibility of our work and the public demands on it are increasing. In order to show worthily, graphically, and skillfully the life and achievements of the Soviet people and champion the righteousness of our great cause, it is necessary to know well the life of our people, constantly study our party's theory and policy, and implement it consistently and selflessly.

In his speech at the 15 November CPSU Central Committee Politburo session Comrade K.U. Chernenko analyzed comprehensively and in depth the state of the USSR national economy and advanced program propositions on the most important directions of our further socio-economic development. The party and people have enthusiastically received this program document, which is comprehensively scientifically substantiated and arms every Communist and every Soviet person with a profound and clear understanding of the prospects for and tasks of our socialist building and our motherland's further progress toward communism.

Communists and Komsomol members and all workers of NOVOSTI, together with all working people, perceive with a high sense of responsibility the program advanced by the party for improving developed socialism and the party's decisions defining the strategy and tactics for implementing this program. The agency's collective must involve the Soviet public in making every effort to ensure that information about the Soviet people's peaceful creative activity, about the nobility of their thoughts and the heroic nature of their achievements becomes the property of millions upon millions of the planet's working people and sets them an inspiring example in their struggle for social and national liberation and for the revolutionary transformation of the world.

It is necessary to enhance in every possible way the effectivenss of the agency's counterpropaganda activity, convey more persistently and convincingly to the consciousness of the masses throughout the world the truth about our Leninist domestic and foreign policy, consistently and persistently win world public opinion over to our side, and deal a well-reasoned rebuff to hostile propaganda attacks.

It is extremely important to explain the Leninist peace-loving international policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state worthily, accurately, and promptly. Time imperiously demands all possible improvement of NOVOSTI's activity and the further enhancement of the ideological, political, and creative standard of its news and propaganda work, M.V. Zimyanin continued. It is necessary to further enahance the journalistic skill of NOVOSTI cadres, at the same time widely attracting workers, peasants, and scientific, engineering, and technical intelligentsia, writers, and publicists to cooperate in it.

The 27th CPSU Congress is approaching. It will adopt a new edition of the CPSU Program -- the party's chief theoretical and political document. The preparations for the party congress have already brought about a new upsurge of political and labor activeness in the people's masses, who are developing socialist competition for the successful completion of the 11th 5-Year Plan and a worthy greeting for the 40th anniversary of the great victory and the 27th CPSU Congress. The preparations for our congress will undoubtedly arouse tremendous interest and close attention among our friends and in broad public circles abroad. The NOVOSTI collective must take this into account in its foreign policy work right now and step up propaganda everywhere of the Soviet Union's achievements and the Soviet people's successes in fulfilling the 26th party congress decisions and in building communism.

M.V. Zimyanin read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree and attached the order to the NOVOSTI banner, to prolonged applause from the assembled people.

P.A. Naumov, chairman of the NOVOSTI Board, gave an assurance in his speech that NOVOSTI employees will continue to be active propagandists of the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The participants in the ceremonial session enthusistically adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

Present at the session were V.G. Zakharov and N.N. Chetverikov, first deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments, and V.N. Ignatenko and I.I. Kovalenko, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments.

ZAGLADIN ON REAL SOCIALISM'S HISTORIC EXPERIENCE

AU261252 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Nov 84 p 6

[Article by "Professor Vadim Zagladin, doctor of philosophical sciences": "The Historic Experience of Real Socialism"]

[Text] Currently an extensive discussion is going on about the nature of future socialism in this or that country. Undoubtedly, this fact is positive and it testifies that the cause of socialism is progressing.

Self evidently, the thoughts voiced in such discussions cannot have the same value. The Marxists proceed from the idea that the decisive criterion of whether the individual theses are correct or not can only be practical experience, and experience will prove which of the thoughts voiced in the discussion are correct and which are incorrect.

However, the experience of the Soviet people, as well as all that was done by the people of other countries who have taken the path of socialism, convinces us that Lenin's idea was correct. The peculiarities in building socialism can vary to a great extent, but they can concern only insubstantial matters. The substantial thing is that the experience of 15 totally different, mutually dissimilar countries has affirmed, through and through, the existence of certain common features and general laws governing socialism.

General Laws

The existence of common features or general laws governing socialism is denied from time to time not only by the bourgeois ideologists, but also by certain representatives of the revolutionary movement.

What can be said in this context?

The general laws governing socialism are not somebody's fabrication or fantasy. Their existence is determined, above all, by the fact that capitalism, despite the entire variety of its forms of development, has firmly defined and substantially identical features everywhere. It is exactly these features that must be liquidated so that a new, socialist society can be built after the elimination of exploitation and oppression. On the other hand, if socialism must have common features in its substance -- again, despite the entire variety of forms in its realization -- then there are also features which make it totally different from the old system.

If we want to formulate this as generally as possible, we can say: The general laws governing socialism are determined by those of its features which are the condition for its discrepancy with the exploitation of the past, and which ensure its qualitative determination [Crcenost] as the system of social equal rights, of a society which exists for man and which corresponds to his basic interests.

Among the main features or laws of socialism, we can ascertain today four most important ones: the establishment of the power of the workers class and its allies; the realization of deep qualitative changes of an economic and sociopolitical nature, which ensure the liquidation of exploitation and of all forms of oppression; the rearing of masses, and mainly of the workers class, in the spirit of the ideas of socialism, and also the mobilization of working people for the fight to build the socialist society; and, lastly, the defense of the achievements of socialism. These basic logical features are manifested in all socialist revolutions carried out to date. As long as these general logical features are not realized in practice, one cannot say that a society has become totally socialist. In such instances, a free field of operations remains for the domestic and external forces that are hostile to socialism, and the working people's interests cannot be realized fully and to the necessary extent.

The important thing is that the experience of socialist countries has affirmed the correct nature of the common features and principles of socialism, not only in the positive sense, but also -- if this can be said -- in the negative sense. Deviations from these principles, deviations from the main features of socialism, have always led to serious consequences, in all places and under all conditions.

The General and the Specific

Whenever one speaks of the general laws and general features of socialism, its adversaries naturally immediately begin pondering the so-called onesidedness of the new society. "If the general features actually do exist," they say with hypocritical sorrow, "this means that your society can only be onesided, gray, and monotonous." This thought is the most nonsensical of all fabrications of anticommunism.

Real socialism is a living and growing organism. It is a society which follows up the experience of a certain nation and its traditions, a society which for this reason alone acquires specific features in every country. In the variety of the forms of social life and of the organization of the economy, we must see what exists in reality: the multitude of paths and methods for consolidating the socialist way of life, the 26th CPSU Congress stated.

The specific problems of building socialism have been resolved in different ways in different countries. In certain instances the decisions were identical with those found in the USSR; in other instances they differed from the Soviet experience. However, they always contained something that was specific for each of the countries of socialism.

This applies, above all, to such a problem as the mutual relationship of socialist and of generally democratic tasks in the various phases of the revolution. In most countries of the people's democracy, several tasks of a socialist nature were already resolved during the first, democratic phase, prior to the establishment of the state power of the workers class. At the same time, not all tasks of a generally democratic nature were resolved in this phase. They were resolved only after the victory of the socialist revolution and proportionate to the ripening of the necessary prerequisites for this. Naturally, the volume of generally democratic tasks, which are resolved only in the socialist phase of the development of the revolution, was larger in the Asian countries of the people's democracy than in the European countries.

Certain peculiarities significant for future socialist revolutions have characterized the realization of the socialization of production means in the countries of people's democracy. Thus, for instance, in introducing the normal functioning of the economy and in realizing the nationalization of private ownership, a significant role was played almost everywhere by the workers control, which was already established in the first, democratic phase of the revolution.

Furthermore, the example of many socialist countries has proved that it is possible to carry out the nationalization of production means under new and more favorable international conditions in phases, so as to leave a certain part of medium and small-scale industry in the hands of the former owners for a certain, even a relatively long time. However, it is clear that this part of industry, too, will finally become social property because socialism is a system which excludes the exploitation of man by man.

The practice of Communist Parties in the socialist countries has reaffirmed the deeply correct nature of the Leninist cooperative plan and demonstrated the general significance of its realization as the inevitable element of building socialism. At the same time, it was confirmed that the forms and methods of its realization can greatly differ, according to the conditions in this or that country. Thus, for instance, the total nationalization of land was not carried out in any country of people's democracy except Mongolia. There the nationalization affected only a certain part of the large ownership of land. In pursuing this course, the ruling parties took into consideration the fact that farmers have ancient traditions in land ownership, and that in this situation any attempts to completely nationalize it could disrupt the union of the workers class and the farmers. The realization of the cooperative plan, carried out in the individual countries at a different rate, and the establishment of production cooperatives eliminated the possible negative consequences of such a solution of the issue.

There is no doubt that the specific forms of socialism and of building it, and specifically the face of the new society, will show even greater peculiarities in the countries of Western Europe and North America (or in the countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America).

The variety of the forms of building and developing socialism is growing. However, and this is extremely important, its substance is not changed by this. As was said time and again by Marx and Lenin, the variety of the forms of expression in no way contradicts the consolidation of the uniform substance of the new society. On the contrary, it supports it. The general laws according to which socialism develops, and also its general features, were, and are, inviolable.

The Party's Role

The general and the specific exist neither in nature nor in society as two separate entities. The unity of the general and the specific ensures the viability of the natural and the social organism. Socialism differs from the natural phenomena in that its builders consciously, and not arbitrarily, take the path which ensures such a union. They make creative use of the general laws governing socialism, revealed by the theory of scientific communism, for building as efficiently as possible the new society with a view to the national specifics and traditions, with a view to all domestic and international conditions.

The workers class was, and is, the social force that is objectively interested in the socialist reorganization of the society. The Communist, Marxist-Leninist party is the political force which is to lead the workers class and direct its energy, the energy of all working people, toward realizing these transformations.

The leading role of such a party, closely bound to the workers class and the people and resolutely battling against all manifestations of bureaucracy and voluntarism, actively improving the socialist democracy and acting as the firm guard of socialist legality and morale, is also one of the well-proven general laws governing socialism.

Druing the decades when the people of socialist countries were taking the path of building a new society, much was accomplished. It can even be said that surprisingly much has been accomplished, if we take into account the level on which the building of socialism started, the complicated nature of the obstacles that had to be overcome, and also the sharp resistance of the old, imperialist world against which one had to and has to wage a fight. However, among those achievements with which world socialism has enriched history since 1917, a significant place and extreme significance must be attributed to the enormous experience accumulated, the experience acquired in the battle for the victory of the new system and later in building it.

The problems in building a new life, the problems of a total reorganization of the entire society from below and upward, will emerge in the future to face dozens of nations. They will have to face what are substantially the very same problems that had to be faced both in the past, since the time of the October Revolution, and also today, by the builders of the new world. Naturally, they will have to face them under their own conditions and in their specific situation. And here the experience of real socialism will help them in a lot of ways.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF NEW TECHNICAL STAGE VIEWED

PM261205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 84 First Edition pp 2-3

[Article under the "Questions of Theory" rubric by I. Frolov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium Scientific Council on the philosophical and social problems of science and technology, "High Compatibility (Vysokoye Soprikosnoveniye): On Some Social Problems at the New State of Development of the Scientific and Technical Revolution" -- capitalized passages are printed in boldface in original]

[Text] Mankind has entered a new stage in the scientific and technical revolution. This stage is connected with the qualitative changes which have occurred primarily in the development and application of microelectronics, information technology, and biotechnology, with the prospect of assimilating the energy of thermonuclear fusion and developing space, and with new successes in the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production.

These trends in scientific research formed the content of the scientific and technical revolution from the very outset, but they are now undergoing the kind of revolutionary transformations that are radically changing production techniques and many aspects of people's lives. The technology sphere is one of the decisive factors of present-day development.

The important task facing socialist society is to assimilate the entire potential of that sphere. The implementation of this task, K.U. Chernendo noted, will signify the "real combination of the socialist system's advantages with the scientific and technical revolution's achievements." The CEMA economic summit recognized the necessity of the joint formulation of a comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress for the next 15-20 years which will give special significance to the intensive development of electronics, microprocessor equipment, and robotics.

Achieving the set goals is a difficult matter requiring material and intellectual resources. Above all, new developments created in society exist in a social or human "vacuum," not do they by themselves determine the whole multifaceted spectrum of human existence. Furthermore, their development depends to a considerable extent on social and human factors, although they do have a relative independence which is sometimes given absolute form in various technocratic concepts. This is why it is so important to conduct research into the social consequences of the new stage of the scientific and technical revolution connected, in particular, with the development of the new technology.

What are the problems requiring urgent solution that have appeared here? What new aspects have emerged in the formulation and solution of the existing social problems of the scientific and technical revolution?

I

If one tries to give a brief answer to the questions raised and to determine thereby the main social problem of the present stage of the scientific and technical revolution, arising directly from the demands of the new "high" technology, as it is called, one could say: "HIGH COMPATIBILITY." This term, taken from the vocabulary of computer technology, acquires a broader sense in this context: The higher the level of production techniques and of all human activity, the higher, too, must be the degree of development of society and of man himself in their interaction with nature. In turn, a high level of development of social relations has a tremendous influence on production techniques and on all the other spheres of human activity.

Marxist-Leninist theory long ago discovered this profound interconnection and the reciprocal influence of scientific and technical progress and social transformations, and also of the development of man and his culture. What is new is that the new technology's "high compatibility" with society, man, and nature is no longer simply a vital necessity but an indispensable condition, both of its effective application and the further existence of society itself, and of man and nature.

Posing the question this way has real scientific and practical political meaning, determining to a great extent specific social actions and the struggle of ideas in the modern world.

If one considers the TECHNOLOGICAL aspect of the matter, it is more or less identical both under socialism and capitalism. In recent decades the developed capitalist countries -- above all, Japan and the United States -- have been gambling on developing the new technology, and the rate of growth of production in the electronics industry, for example, has averaged 10 percent a year in the past 15 years. The production of industrial robots and, more recently, of biotechnological facilities has been growing particularly quickly.

It would be a mistake not to see that capitalism has secured additional reserves in this important scientific, technical, and production sphere. However, since this is an enforced adaptation to new conditions, the social consequences of the development of the new technology have a dual character under capitalism: In addition to the successes in the produciton and economic spheres, the fundamental defects of the social system based on private ownership are aggravated.

First, there is the trend toward a decline in the norms of capital accumulation and the rate of economic growth. The high labor-saving potential of the new technology is realized by abolishing many types of operations and this produces a further growth in unemployment -- the main social consequence of using the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution under capitalist conditions.

Bourgeois scientists seek a way out of this critical situation by means of partial reforms that do not affect the foundation of capitalism and that, therefore, serve to perpetuate the growth of mass unemployment. The utopian concepts of the "new civilization," the "information society," and so forth are put forward which reflect in a negative form the real social consequences of the technological revolution. The appearance of these consequences demonstrates capitalism's inability to resolve its problems by traditional methods. Thus, the works of Western researchers increasingly frequently pose the question in these terms: The development of the new equipment and technology should not be a consequence merely of the economic mechanisms of competitition, but should increasingly be a subject of the systematic political strategy of state management.

This, it is claimed, will mean the evolution of contemporary capitalist society from "industrial" to "scientific capitalism" which includes new values, with "extraeconomic" values among them, as considerable incentives to development. It is no coincidence that many bourgeois-reformist theoreticians stress the significance of sociopsychological and cultural-moral problems connected with the robotization process, for example. They even speak about the need to promote the growth not only of professional knowledge but also of man's general culture. Capitalism must also adapt in this sphere to the new conditions being created by "high" technology, among other things.

However, this enforced regard for man, which does not stem from the nature or logic of the existence of the society based on private ownership, has artificial forms which are often purely for show alone and is not being put into practice in real terms and indeed cannot be. Its aim is not simply to create the attractive propaganda image of "capitalism with a human face" but also to oppose the influence of world socialism is a truly humane and humanitarian society.

II

The socialist society fully appreciates the revolutionizing role and social consequences of the application of microelectronics, information science, and biotechnology in production. It provides great scope for this and, by its very essence, is highly compatible with the new technology. The socialist social system makes it possible to exploit the new technology's labor-saving characteristics to the maximum and, moreover, without unemployment, which is inevitable under capitalism.

In this lies socialism's superiority and the fundamental basis of its "high compatibility" with the new technology. Relying on this technology, the socialist states have in recent years made vigorous efforts to intensify social production. Thus the production of microprocessors has increased by almost 400 percent in our country and the production of microcomputers has more than doubled since the beginning of the current 5-year plan. In 1983 alone this has enabled us to save the labor of more than 600,000 people and to create the preconditions for reducing the proportion of heavy physical and manual labor which is still considerable.

From the second half of the seventies onwards, in the GDR great material resources have been spent on the development of microelectronics (almost M1 billion in 1980, and M2.5 billion in 1984). In Bulgaria, where major successes in the development of the new technology -- particularly microelectronics and robotics -- have also been achieved, the task has been set of creating conditions in the next 5-year plan where 70-75 percent of capital investments in the material sphere will be spent on the introduction of fundamentally new technologies, and no more than 25-30 percent on the partial reconstruction and modernization of existing ones. Much attention is also being paid to the development and introduction of new technology in other socialist countries.

The advantage of socialism also lies in the fact that it provides for broad cooperation among many countries, which are at different stages of their scientific and technical development, in the production and introduction of new technology. Whereas in the capitalist world there is cutthroat competition, in particular between the Japanese monopolies which produce the new technology and the U.S. monopolies, and to an increasing degree also the "united" West Europe, the socialist community strives for close collaboration and mutual assistance between the individual countries in scientific and technical progress and in the utilization of its results in social production. This is reflected in the documents adopted at the CEMA member-countries' economic summit conference in Moscow and in many bilateral agreements.

Socialism's tremendous potential for the solution of these problems is not realized automatically, however, and calls for serious efforts, a creative approach, and the ability to overcome inertia and conservatism. The high standard of the new technology presumes similarly high standards of labor, education, and conduct on the part of every person. "Human compatibility" with the new technology, and the new technology's rating in human terms which is based on the potential it offers for the integral, harmonious development of man, coincide to the utmost extent with our society's main value criterion -- that of concern for people. Under socialism, man is not "discarded" from the production process as a "no longer necessary" element, to swell the army of the unemployed, but is provided with increasing opportunities to creatively join in the process, subordinating it -- in the truest sense of the word -- to his material and spiritual needs and developing his abilities outside as well as inside the production sphere.

However, it would be clearly utopian to regard the actual situation only from the standpoint of the ideal. One must take account not only of the difficulties and contradictions which arise in developing and introducing new technology, but also how this affects people engaged in semiskilled labor and the kind of complex problems in life which we have to contend with today and will have to deal with in the future. This also applies to the socioeconomic, organizational, managerial, and training aspects of introducing new technology, as well as questions affecting the sphere of culture, education, and propaganda. There are in particular many shortcomings in developing and introducing new technology -- for example, robots -- which are frequently related to their practical application being ill-conceived, the conservatism of some leaders, and the lack of training of operating personnel. As a result, the production efficiency obtained from this often expensive technology turns out lower than expected and its significance for people is in many respects compromised.

More efficient management organization in this field is a particular problem, a problem whose resolution will enable the advantages of socialism to be fully realized. It must combine fundamental and applied scientific research in the new technology field and must promote the development of experimental and mass production, vocational training for people engaged in it, an increase in general educational and cultural standards, and moral education. Today, unfortunately, it is man himself who in many instances turns out to be the weakest link in the new technological processes. Hence the need for comprehensive (social, moral, psychological, physiological, medical, genetic, environmental, and other research into the problems of man at the new level of scientific understanding of the development of the individual on this fundamental basis. New kinds of scientific organizational structure within the USSR Academy of Sciences which will ensure this comprehensive research are thus required.

The documents of our party and the Soviet Government concerning the introduction of new technology and improving the economic mechanism, social forms of working people's participation in management, and the reform of general and vocational education form a reliable basis for resolving the range of human problems confronting us at the present stage of the scientific and technological revolution.

However, new technology is developing rapidly and is forcing us to seek fundamentally new ways and to bring into operation not only what has already been discovered but to look at the long-term aspect.

Socialism is making use of its advantages, including those in the education sphere, to develop new technology, but it can and is doing more by bringing into operation not only material but moral incentives and the conscious force which is the result of organizing the broad masses' initiative. This is particularly important when it is a question of young people participating in the mastery, development, and introduction of new technology.

Thus, the school reform documents correctly attach great importance to arming students with the knowledge and habits of using modern computer technology and ensuring the broad application of computers in the study process. The USSR Academy of Sciences gives much attention to this, and especially to the development of personal computers and their application in school education. Nevertheless, many shortcomings and unresolved problems still remain here.

In this connection, the initiative of young people from socialist countries to join the broad movement of sponsoring the mastery and development of new technology deserves comprehensive support. In Bulgaria, for example, a special program has been drawn up for the Young Communist League's sponsorship of training work with computer technology and its application in the automation of production, services, and management. Intensive preparation is in progress for an international conference and exhibition on "Children in the Computer World -- Today's Problem of the Future." Our country is also working on a number of measures to concentrate the efforts of young people on the development of comprehensive automation and computer technology, microcomputers, and personal computers, as well as on training in their basic applications in production and everyday life.

Everything possible must be done in order to accomplish a FUNDAMENTAL TURNAROUND in people's minds as regards the new technology. An enormous role in this respect can be played by schools, various forms of adult education, and the press. It is, of course, real problems that must be raised and discussed, avoiding sensationalism and utopias. Today the universal training in the basics of the new technology, primarily computer technology, is an especially important social problem of the scientific and technical revolution's contemporary stage, an inevitable condition for linking its achievements with the advantages of socialism. It is to be hoped that all this, and particularly the development of a comprehensive program for research into the social problems arising at the new stage of the scientific and technical revolution, will occupy its proper position in the plans of social scientists.

The need for the new technology's "high compatibility" presupposes the theoretical and practical solution of a number of complex social problems that are fundamentally different in the capitalist and the socialist societies. At the same time, it is the common task of all mankind to prevent the anti-humane use of new technology for military purposes. Its growing application in nuclear missile technology, placed in the service of imperialism's aggressive goals, enhances the danger for human civilization.

There is, therefore, only one way here -- the one that is proposed and practically implemented by socialism -- the way of humane application of new technology for peaceful purposes and international cooperation in research into it under conditions of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. It is not military antagonism, which would be insanity in the age of new equipment and technologies, but peaceful competition in everything concerning their humane development for the benefit of mankind -- that constitutes the essence of one of the largest and truly global sociopolitical problems of our time.

TIKHONOV WARMLY WELCOMED AT RUSTAVI METAL PLANT

PM231150 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Nov 84 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report under general heading "Welcome to the Land of Soviet Georgia": "Meeting With Rustavi's Metallurgical Workers"]

[Text] The illuminated display board above the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant's entrance announced a major labor victory by the collective: 10,000 metric tons of steel above target! Rustavi's metallurgical workers are again joyfully uttering the words "above plan." They have now completed practically every target in the enterprise's schedule.

The Rustavi Metallurgical Plant was visited 16 November by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. He was accompanied by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; Comrades V.M. Arhipov, P.G. Gilashvili, A.N. Inauri, D.L. Kartvelishvili, B.V. Nikolskiy, and D.I. Patiashvili; and V.A. Kondratyev, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department.

The dear guest's meeting with the metallurgical workers was filled with special warmth and cordiality. Many years ago, while leading the sector, Comrade N.A. Tikhonov profoundly and comprehensively tackled the problems connected with the enterprise's establishment, showed concern for the growth of its capacities and social development, visited the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant, met its collective, and took measures in connection with the proposals, suggestions, and requests made by it.

Among those who welcomed the USSR Council of Ministers chairman were veterans from the enterprise who remember well the day, 40 years ago, when foundations were laid in the steppe for a plant which marked the beginnings of the republic's major industrial center. Its origins were witnessed by people who have linked their destinies forever with Rustavi and its first giant -- B.M. Zaslavskiy, Sh.M. Kukhaleyshvili, S.R. Kaufman, and other comrades.

Today the city produces not just steel, cast and rolled iron, and pipes but also mineral fertilizers, chemical fibers, tower cranes, construction materials, and dozens of other products. Rustavi's working people are repaying a hundredfold their debt to the fraternal republics of the land of the soviets which helped build the city.

Comrade N.A. Tikhonov toured the pipe-rolling shop, familiarized himself with the production process, conversed with workers, and showed interest in the conditions of their life, labor, and social facilities.

An emotional and touching meeting took place here.

Back in 1953, senior foreman P.A. Tsereteli of Mill 400 -- under the leadership of and with direct participation by Nikolay Aleksandrovich -- started operating this unit which still remains unique. Today a deputy chief engineer at the plant and winner of the Lenin Prize, he cordially welcomed the head of the Soviet Government to the enterprise.

The distinguished guest was also greeted by A.A. Khramov, senior forman at Mill 140. His working career began at Nikopol's Yuzhnotrubnyy Plant, where Comrade N.A. Tikhonov was director at the time. The vocational and civic development of Andrey Khramov, who today is a famous metallurgical worker, and the molding of his human qualities were profoundly influenced by the enterprise leader's personality.

During the difficult postwar years, following Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov's advice, he continued his training and firmly linked his life with the molten metal. And when the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant asked for help from specialists all over the country, Khramov was one of the first to respond.

Today the largest metallurgical plant in the Transcaucasus is a forge producing top-grade cadres for many of the sector's enterprises. They are trained by Heroes of Socialist Labor A.V. Dzamashvili and O.A. Lomidze and other Georgian metallurgical workers who in the past learned the elements of their skills from their Russian and Ukrainian colleagues.

The USSR Council of Ministers chairman's visit to the plant vividly illuminated this organic feature of the Soviet way of life and the life-giving force of the Leninist friendship of peoples. Following the tour of the enterprise, a conversation took place during which plant director G.V. Kashakashvili spoke about the achievements by the multinational labor collective and the tasks and prospects of its development. N.A. Tikhonov stressed in the course of the conversation that the basic guidelines for the further development of the country's economy were defined at the recent CPSU Central Committee Politburo session and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech. The party, soviet, and economic organizations have been set tasks to ensure the fulfillment of plans in the 5-year plan's final year. In this connection, the ferrous metallurgy workers have to scale great heights. The sector has considerably improved its work, production plans are basically being fulfilled, the quality of metal products has improved, the output volume of economical and high-performance rolled metal and pipes is increasing, and consumer orders are being more efficiently fulfilled.

The Rustavi plant's work was examined in detail. It was noted that, in parallel with its achievements, the enterprises does have quite a few still unutilized reserves. Attention was drawn to the need to improve metal quality and the quality of all output, expand the range, and enhance technological discipline. One of the important reserves, N.A. Tikhonov pointed out, is for the enterprise to make extensive use of the opportunities provided by the government to produce rolled metal and pipes in running meters, which will make it possible to achieve considerable savings in metal and will have a positive effect on economic indicators. Greater attention must be given to the plant's technological modernization, the introduction of new technological processes, the mechanization and automation of production, the implementation of measures to retain cadres, and the enl cement of labor discipline and production standards.

In conclusion, N.A. Tikhonov expressed confidence that the plant's workers and engineering and technical personnel will apply all their efforts to fulfill the plan targets, utilize the existing reserves, and score new successes in socialist competition. Rustavi's metallurgical workers assured the distinguished guest that they would augment their efforts so as to fulfill honorably the targets for the current year and f the 5-year plan as a whole.

CHERNENKO, OTHERS SIGN VATCHENKO OBITUARY

PM261316 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 84 First Edition p 3

[Obituary of A.F. Vatchenko]

[Text] Hero of Socialist Labor Aleksey Fedoseyevich Vatchenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, died in his 71st year on 22 November 1984 after a grave illness.

A.F. Vatchenko was born into a peasant family in the village of Kamenka in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast in 1914. He graduated from Dnepropetrovsk State University. He began his labor activity in 1938 as a secondary school teacher. During the Great Patriotic War he took part in the fighting against the German fascist invaders and was seriously wounded. After demobilization he worked in the public education organs. He was second secretary and first secretary of a party raykom and section chief, secretary, and second secretary of the Dnepropetrovsk Party Obkom. He worked for 17 years as first secretary of the Khmelnitskiy Cherkassy, and Dnepropetrovsk Ukrainian Communist Party Obkoms.

In 1976 A.F. Vatchenko was elected chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Presidium.

In all the posts that the party assigned to him A.F. Vatchenko devoted all his efforts, knowledge, and experience to developing the economy and culture of the Soviet Ukraine, to increasing the well-being of the republic's working people, and to selflessly serving the cause of the Communist Party and the socialist motherland. He was distinguished by his high principledness, demandingness, great diligence, and attention to people. He enjoyed respect and prestige among Communists and all working people in the Ukraine.

A.F. Vatchenko had been a CPSU member since 1940. He was elected candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee at the 22d CPSU Congress, and full member of the CPSU Central Committee at the 23d and subsequent party congresses. From 1966 he was a member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo. He was a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 6th through 11th convocations and a Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet deputy.

For his great services to the party and the Soviet state, A.F. Vatchenko was awarded the title Hero of Socialist Labor. He was awarded seven Orders of Lenin, the Order of the October Revolution, two Orders of the Red Banner, the Aleksandr Nevskiy Order, and many medals.

The radiant memory of Aleksandr Fedoseyevich Vatchenko, a loyal son of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, will remain forever in our hearts.

K.U. Chernenko, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, D.A. Kunayev, G.V. Romanov, M.S. Solomentsev, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.M. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, Ye.K. Ligachev, K.V. Rusakov, N.I. Ryzhkov, T.N. Menteshashvili, L.N. Tolkunov, A.E. Voss, I.A. Gerasimov, Yu.N. Yelchenko, Ye.V. Kachalovskiy, B.V. Kachura, A.P. Lyashko, V.P. Mironov, I.A. Mozgovoy, V.A. Sologub, A.A. Titarenko, V.F. Dobrik, A.S. Kapto, Yu.A. Kolomiyets, V.D. Kryuchkov, S.N. Mukha, Ya.P. Potrebnyak, K.M. Sytnik, V.S. Shevchenko, Yu.G. Bakhtin, V.P. Shcherbina, A.S. Fedorov, N.G. Khomenko, V.G. Boyko, T.G. Lisovoy, I.K. Lutak, G.K. Kryuchkov.

KAZAKH PARTY OFFICIAL DIES; MINISTER REASSIGNED

PM221414 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 13 November carries on page 3 a 400-word obituary of David Vilgelmovich Burbakh, member of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, who died 11 November 1984 aged 59. The obituary is signed by D.A. Kunayev and other officials.

The same paper carries on page 4 a 60-word KAZTAG "chronicle" report that Aripbay Alybayevich Alybayev has been relieved of duty as Kazakh minister of the meat and dairy industry "in connection with his transfer to other work."

Minister Appointments Reported

PM251940 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 16 November carries on page 2 a 100-word Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree dated 15 November appointing Sayat Dyusenbayevich Beysenov Kazakh SSR minister of consumer services.

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 17 November front-pages a 100-word Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree dated 16 November appointing Fedor Afonasyevich Novikov Kazakh SSR minister of the meat and dairy industry.

TWO SENTENCED FOR ATTEMPTING TO CROSS BORDER

LD232133 Moscow TASS in English 2126 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Leningrad November 23 TASS -- Valeriy Barinov, 40, and Sergey Timokhin, 26 have been found guilty of attempting to unlawfully cross the state border of the USSR. At a public trial which ended today in the Leningrad city court, they have been sentenced to two and a half and two years of imprisonment respectively.

During the preliminary investigation and court examination it was established that they entered into criminal collusion in February 1984 and, with a view to crossing the border, arrived at one of the border stations in March. Due to the vigilance of Soviet citizens they were detained by militia who found camouflage cloaks, skis and a sketch of terrain on Barinov and Tomokhin as well as other objects which are an evidence of their criminal designs and which had been prepared in advance.

The causes which pushed Barinov and Timokhin to the commission of the crime were convincingly exposed during the court session. For several years they had maintained contacts with foreigners -- representatives of anti-Soviet organisations abroad such as the NTS, "Liberty" radio station, and "Kesten College" -- London's "center for the study of religion and communism". With the aid of emissaries of those organisations, Barinov and Timokhin had tried to smuggle slanderous information abroad on the position of believers in the USSR. They had concealed their anti-social activities under the signboard of an amateur musical ensemble -- the so-called "Trubny Zov" (trumpet call) rock group.

The just-concluded trial has vividly shown the true visage of those people and their unscrupulousness, hypocrisy and avarice. It is precisely such renegades that certain circles of the West try to use in the conduct of subversive propaganda against the Soviet Union.

CHERNENKO SPEECH AT CONTROL CONFERENCE PUBLISHED

LD232120 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 23 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The Politicheskaya Literatura publishers have brought out the book, "The High Civic Duty of the People's Controller" [Vysokiy Grazhdanskiy golg Narodnogo Konrtolera].

It contains a report on the All-Union Conference of People's Controllers held on 1 October 1984, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's speech, speeches by participants in the conference and other material.

CHERNENKO SPEECH AT WRITERS UNION PLENUM PUBLISHED

LD262256 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A collection entitled "Under the Banner of the Party Spirit and National Character" [Pod Znamenem Partiynosti i Narodnosti] has been published. The book contains material from the jubilee plenum of the USSR Writers Union Board, held to mark the 50th anniversary of the union's foundation.

The collection opens with the speech made by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, "To Assert the Truth of Life and the Lofty Ideals of Socialism"

The book also includes the report delivered by Comrade Markov, first secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board, and speeches made by the participants at the plenum.

The collection has been published by the Politicheskaya Literatura Publishing House.

SUPREME SOVIET AWARDS ORDER OF LENIN TO TOLUBKO

LD240816 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] It has become known today that the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded Vladimir Fedorovich Tolubko, chief marshal of artillery, the Order of Lenin. This marks his services to the Soviet Army and his 70th birthday.

BRIEFS

ARMENIAN OFFICIAL REASSIGNED -- The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Frunze Amayakovich Petrosyan of his duties as chief of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers Nonferrous Metallurgy Administration in connection with his assuming another post. [Text] [Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 2 Nov 84 p 4 GF]

PROBLEMS IN RECYCLING USED MATERIALS REPORTED

LD252032 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 25 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast; talk by political observer Viktor Beketov]

[Text] Hello, comrades: Inexhaustible, boundless, incalculable -- these have long been the most widespread epithets when talking about our land and its resources, while words like recycled raw materials (vtorsyrye] or secondary materials [vtorichnyye materialy] have been perceived as something not really very real and as of secondary importance. Of course, our land is no meaner today. But ever more raw material is required and its extraction is becoming ever more difficult and expensive.

This is why the call made by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session is so topical and the approach to economizing on raw materials, fuel, and materials must be fundamentally different from how it has been before. In such conditions an important role is played by incorporating into the economic cycle the re-use of industrial and domestic waste products: recycled raw materials.

Here are some data provided by the All-Union Main Directorate for (?Secondary) Resources: One metric ton of steel manufactured from scrap metal is 20 items cheaper than one manufactured from ore; millions of cubic meters of timber and billions of kilowatt hours can be saved by using recycled paper for paper and cardboard manufacture; a multitude of types of threads and related materials can be produced from secondary textile raw materials; the recycling of vehicle tires enables tens of thousands of metric tons of rubber to be released for other purposes. All the same, results in this area could be much more significent.

It may seem strange, but in recent years the USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry has not only increased but in fact has reduced the volumes of reprocessed waste paper. Poor use is made of secondary textile materials by enterprises belonging to the Ministry of the (?Construction Materials Industry). The Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry is not doing very much to improve technology and equipment for reprocessing of used vehicle tires.

What are the reasons for such a situation? There are inadequate capacities for reprocessing of recycled raw materials, economic managers reply. But let us add that they are inadequate because there is unsufficient interest in this on the part of ministries and departments and of the Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives. What is needed is to put an end to inadequacies in the system of material incentives and to the lack of essential equipment. There are other problems, too.

At the same time, quantities of unused industrial and domestic waste products are growing, which means that losses of material resources are growing too. Our viewers have written with incomprehension and alarm about this. Literally every post brings reports that metal pipes and structural components are found sticking in the ground on building sites, of how difficult it sometimes is to return empty bottles and jars, and of the inconveniences people experience in handing in waste paper. Such an attitude to secondary raw materials must be decisively changed.

An active search is on among the country's labor collectives for fresh reserves so as to be able to respond to the party's call to work 2 days a year using economized resources. One can imagine that a substantial boost to this will be provided by fuller use of recycled raw materials.

USSR MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON ENERGY PRODUCTION

LD202251 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 2115 GMT 20 Nov 84

[From the "Risk" program: interview with Petr Neporozhniy, USSR minister of power and electrification, by Lajos Gubcsi -- date and place not given; recorded with Neporozhniy's answers in Russian with sueperimposed translation]

[Text] It is a well-known fact that the USSR has an important share in the size of the world's oil, natural gas, and coal production. However, it is perhaps less well known that in recent years the USSR itself has had problems with its own oil and coal production. Output has not been increasing at the desired rate. The position is different with regard to natural gas production where development continues to be dynamic. Neporozhniy, USSR minister of power and electrification, has answered our question as to how the problems of production in the USSR affect the world economy:

[Neporozhniy] What can I say about that? Look, the basic issue of energy policy for us too is how much we use and what we use. In our country we can also only consider something sensible if it happens to be economical. Our plan is, and we are already working on this, to shift increasingly to using electricity within total energy use. Our general goal is to reduce the amount of energy used for each unit of the national income. If we manage sensibly then there will be an increase in the per unit consumption of electricity. In other words, we should burn less oil and natural gas and in general use more electricity.

But let us not forget about nuclear energy. On the one hand, the USSR has large uranium reserves. On the other, let me recall that during the period of the oil glut in the 1960's and 1970's we delayed using nuclear energy for electricity production. That was because we had so much oil and natural gas. However, we now have to consider what we should use for producing, say 1 kwh of electricity. Should it be from oil which is annually becoming more expensive both in our country and on the world market? The problem in the USSR is not that there is a lack of crude oil but that we have already exploited the areas where extraction is cheaper. It does not help that we have vast reserves if we have to drill further down or move further away because this increases production costs. We prepare various economic reports all the time. It appears from these reports that we must increasingly rely on nuclear energy. In this area we have increased production by 50 percent in the past few years.

I do not agree with the point often made in connection with the USSR that, intoxicated with the glut of oil, we forgot about coal production. True, the rate of extraction has slowed down slightly because coal in the Donetsk basin has to be minded increasingly deeper underground. For this reason, the cost of extraction has also increased which has in turn raised prices. Moreover, in the case of the great coal center at Kans-Achinsk for instance, we spent too much time on evaluating the situation although several thousand million metric tons of coal could be brought to the surface there.

Coal is a very significant source of energy. After all, it can also be used to manufacture oil products and gas. At the time I argued a great deal in favor of coal. Yet, in those days the cheaper sources of energy, especially crude oil, spoke against it. After all, oil was very cheap and new fields were being opened up where it was enough -- if I may put it that way -- to stick a finger in the ground and there would be oil spurting out. Today the situation is different, even though we have substantial reserves.

I remember how fashionable it was to use vast quantities of oil, and there are still examples of this even today, by burning it in power plants to generate electricity. That was a mistake. The representatives of science, warned that, in time, burning oil or using it for heating was tantamount to wasting it. We must look in other directions for utilizing oil.

An important question often raised relates to the quality of our oil exports. Well, the planning organs decide on this year by year. These days we are exporting a great deal and I do not believe that the volume of exports will increase. Many people think we should survey and assess with precision the volume of our reserves and should stabilize or, perhaps, somewhat increase our production. After all, we should also bear in mind that we will still need to produce oil in the year 2000.

The same could be said about gas. There is a vast quantity of it, yet we are burning a large proportion of it in power plants and boilers. That is also a mistake.

[Gubcsi] Would you compare oil with the other sources of energy to see how much more expensive it is?

[Neporozhniy] If we consider how much it costs to produce 1 kwh of electricity from the various types of sources of energy, we find that oil is the most expensive. This is followed by coal from Donetsk. That is also expensive.

[Gubcsi] How much more expensive is that?

[Neporozhniy] Look, if we were to take the value of the cheapest coal, and I have in mind open-cast coalmining, as 100 for the production of unit of electricity then the corresponding figure is around 110 for nuclear energy, 120 for Donetsk coal, and 150 for oil products and other hydrocarbons.

PROGRESS ON YAMBURG-YELETS GAS PIPELINE NOTED

LD241033 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0304 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Summary] Repeat welding [povtornaya stykovka] of pipes for the Yamburg-Yelets main pipeline began today at the bases of the Udmurt section of this underground pipeline. Speeding up this technological operation will make it possible ultimately to speed up the entire complex of line work, as was the case on the fuel arteries making up the major Urgengoy-Center gas transportation system.

The Yamburg-Yelets pipeline will be the seventh underground pipeline built during this 5-year plan-period. Its commissioning will make it possible to considerably increase the flow of Siberian gas and to provide a stable supply for many of the country's industrial centers and agricultural regions.

OIL EXTRACTION PLANS NOT MET IN SEVERAL REGIONS

LD251639 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 25 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] [Item follows report on good work done by Tataria oilworkers] Unfortunately, not everywhere in the country are production reserves being used so successfully. According to results of work over 19 months, the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry did not meet its oil extraction target. Oilworkers in Tyumen and other regions are not meeting their targets. Extraction workers should make use of the experience of front-ranking collectives to make up for the shortfall.

TASS OUTLINES USSR COAL PRODUCTION, DISCOVERIES

LD241410 Moscow TASS in English 1119 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 24 TASS -- TASS commentator Petr Lidin writes: The "Kochegarka" mine in the Donetsk region has cut into new seams containing an estimated 15 million tons of coking coal. Other local mines over the past four years have begun working more than 200 new promising coal seams. And more coal fields have been discovered in the south of the Donetsk coal basin.

These developments invalidate sceptics' predictions of an early depletion of coal stocks in that area. But it is true that it has become more difficult to mine coal there since mines have to go deeper, while the seams they work have become thinner and sometimes also steeper. This explains why coal production in the Donetsk coal basin has dropped from an all-time high of 223.7 million tons in 1976 to 200 million tons at present. But it is still too early to strike the Donetsk basin off as unimportant.

Coal mining conditions have become more difficult also in the country's other "old" coal basins.

The biggest and most promising coal fields are found today in the remote eastern parts of the Soviet Union where their tapping requires much more effort, input and time than in developed regions.

Coal deposits in the east such as the Kansk-Achinsk and Ekibastuz ones, however, also offer a number of advantages, One of the most important is that coal there can be mined by the cheap strip-mining method and in very large amounts. In the Kansk-Achinsk area, for instance, the shallow-lying seams are as many as 70 to 100 metres thick, and the stocks suitable for open-cast mining alone run into an estimated 140,000 million tons. It is planned to put the bulk of the local coal to use on the spot, by converting it into electric energy or into liquid motor fuel.

The first strip mines have already been established in the richest eastern coal deposits. One of them, in the Ekibastuz region, has a production capacity of 50 million tons of coal a year. The first strip mines in the Kansk-Achinsk area are to start commercial mining operations in the next five-year plan period (1986-90).

Coal production in the USSR is on the increase. In 1983, it totalled 716 million tons. The plan for this year is 723 million tons. And coal's share in the country's fuel-and-energy budget will continue to grow: this is envisaged in the national long-term Energy Program.

BRIEFS

YENISEY DAM PROJECT -- The damming of the Yenisey begins today at the Mayna GES construction site. The comparatively small capacity Mayna GES will play an important role in regulating the fluctuations in the water level in the Yenisey when the Sayan-Shushenskoye GES is working at full load. The first test of Mayna GES is planned for the end of December this year, ahead of schedule. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 23 Nov 84 LD]

PRAVDA EDITORIAL VIEWS GRAIN PRODUCTION PROBLEMS

PM261039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Concern for Grain"]

[Text] Many rural labor collectives are working purposefully to fulfill the decisions of the October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Responding in deeds to the party's concern for steadily increasing the country's food stocks, working people in the agro-industrial complex are striving to increase the return on the countryside's production potential and increase the volume of agricultural output. The majority of kolkhozes and sovkhozes have successfully transferred the livestock to their winter quarters and are preparing actively for next year's harvest.

It was noted at the CPSU Central Committee plenum that the key problem, as before, is to steadily increase grain production. It is necessary to ensure growth rates such that all the country's requirements can be fully satisfied in the coming year. Agriculture's vulnerability to the whims of the weather must be reduced to the minimum. At present, the consequences of these whims are very noticeable in the marked fluctuations in gross yields of grain, feed crops, and other produce. At the same time, the potential which has been created in the agro-industrial complex makes it possible to to assimilate scientifically substantiated arable farming methods and advanced agricultural machinery everywhere.

Experience of the best grain growers confirms that where there is a sensible approach to the matter, high yields can be obtained in any year. Stability is a notable feature of grain production on many farms in Stavropol Kray, Belorussia, and Omsk Oblast, for instance. The grainfields are generous where the farmers have mastered anti-erosion techniques to perfection, are skillfully increasing the land's fertility, and have firmly taken the path of intensification of the grain sector. The grain growers devote more attention to the production of strong, durum, and valuable wheats which are rich in protein and gluten.

But many unresolved questions still remain. The sector is not developing steadily. During the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan, fluctuations in grain production totaled 58 million metric tons. This year too the drought did considerable damage. There is a great diversity in yields, sometimes even on neighboring farms. Skill and zonal agricultural techniques, tried and tested in practice, are not everywhere skillfully brought into play against bad weather. As a rule, it is because of poor organization that crop rotations and new varieties are introduced only slowly and the schedules for carrying out operations are violated.

The Long-Term Land Reclamation Program opens up tremendous opportunities for grain growers. It is planned to increase the gross grain yield on reclaimed land to 32 million metric tons by 1990 and 55-60 million metric tons by the year 2000, including 18-20 million metric tons of corn. Large-scale zones of guaranteed grain production will be created. Leading farming methods, the best varieties and hybrids, and crop programing methods must be used on renewed land. An important concern for party, soviet, and agricultural organs is to embark immediately on the implementation of what is planned and to make more efficient use of irrigated and drained land. For instance, because of the failure to pay attention to these questions, one-fifth of the farms in the Russian Non-Chernozem obtain only some 12 quintals of grain per hectare.

The structure of the sown areas also needs improving. Considerably more irrigated land should be earmarked for corn for grain, especially in the southern and southeastern regions of the RSFSR, in the Ukraine and Moldavia, and on the farms of Central Asia, Kazakhstan, and the Transcaucasian republics. Wider use must be made of secondary sowings, catch crops, and companion sowings, and the productivity of rice systems must be increased.

Intensive methods of growing witner and spring wheat are becoming a major avenue in grain farming. Their introduction will give the country millions of tons of additonal grain. The new techniques make it possible to obtain a high return on resources by concentrating them on the sectors where the greatest, most rapid results can be obtained. Leaders and specialists from agricultural organs, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes are called upon to master progressive wheat cultivation methods. Do not scatter forces and resources, make creative use of the recommendations of science and the experience that has been accumulated in a number of spheres -- these are the tasks facing the grain growers who have adopted intensive methods.

The agrarian scientists owe a debt to the farmers. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences have not yet achieved a high level of effectiveness in scientific research. Studies in the sphere of soil science must be stepped up, and ways of increasing the land's fertility must be sought. The specialists are expected to provide new varieties and hybrids which are responsive to irrigation, suitable for industrial techniques, and resistant to diseases and pests. As yet there is no suitable variety of winter wheat for the southern Ukraine and Moldavia. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Volga Region do not have good spring wheats. The creation and introduction of highly productive varieties and hybrids of corn, rice, millet, and other crops must be accelerated.

Agricultural organs, and, above all, agro-industrial associations must devote greater attention to the resolution of the key problem. They are called upon to pool the efforts of farmers, agricultural chemical workers, land reclamation workers, workers from the associations for the supply of production equipment to agriculture, and other partners with a view to substantially increasing the lands' fertility and the gross grain yields. It is important to make skillful use of the collective contract and autonomous financing in the grainfields. The rayon agro-industrial associations must bear in mind the timely provision of high quality seed, machinery, fertilizers, and plant-protection agents to the contracting collectives.

The grain growers have complex tasks to resolve. Here, success will depend on an awareness of their political significance on the part of every working person and every collective and on how the task is formulated in all sectors. Party organizations, soviets of people's deputies, trade unions, and the Komsomol must focus their attention on this. Experience of the best grain growers must become common property. Where there is poor work in the grainfields, the culprits must be brought to task and the shortcomings must be eliminated resolutely.

The farmers are now concerned for next year's grainfields. They are preparing seed, machinery, and fertilizers for the spring. These important operations must not be postponed. Great heights will be scaled by him who lays in, in good time, everything he needs for efficient work in the spring fields. It is the duty of workers in the agro-industrial complex to gratify the motherland with good grain in the final year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

SHIP CAPTAIN REPORTS ON POLAR EXPEDITION VOYAGE

LD202144 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 20 TASS -- The ice-breaker motorship Pavel Korchagin is to take building materials to the would-be eighth Soviet station in the Antarctic, so far conditionally called "Progress". These days its Captain Aleksey Gureyev accepts congratulations: He was awarded a state prize of the USSR for 1984 for outstanding accomplishments in labour and great personal contribution to highly-efficient use of sea-going transport ships.

At journalists' request, Aleksey Gureyev reported from aboard the ship the program of the regular, 30th Soviet Antarctic expedition and participation init of the Pavel Korchagin timber carrier.

Five transport and research ships are involved in the expedition, he radioed. They will bring to the ice continent thousands of tons of cargo, about 300 scientists and technicians. Almost the same number of explorers will make the travel by the Leningrad-Maputo (Mozambique)-Molodyozhnaya Observatory air bridge. The first group has already landed in the Antarctic.

The voyage of the ship is to last seven months, the captain said. Having left Leningrad, Pavel Korchagin entered Rostock to take aboard three biologists from the GDR. They will replace their countrymen who wintered at the Bellingshauzen Station.

Building materials, being carried by expedition ships, are also intended for the functioning Russkaya and Molodyozhnaya Observatories, Gureyev said.

Touching upon the scientific program of the expedition, Gureyev singled out exploration on the theme "Geophysical Polygon" that began several years ago. The expedition is to take the readings of the network of sensors extending from the Mirny Settlement deep into the continent, the sensors which register changes in the so-called magenetic variations. Work is beginning in the program "Climatic Monitoring", the data of which is necessary for forecasting changes in the climate of the planet. Scientists from France and Cuba will participate, apart from GDR scientists, in the current Soviet Antarctic expedition.